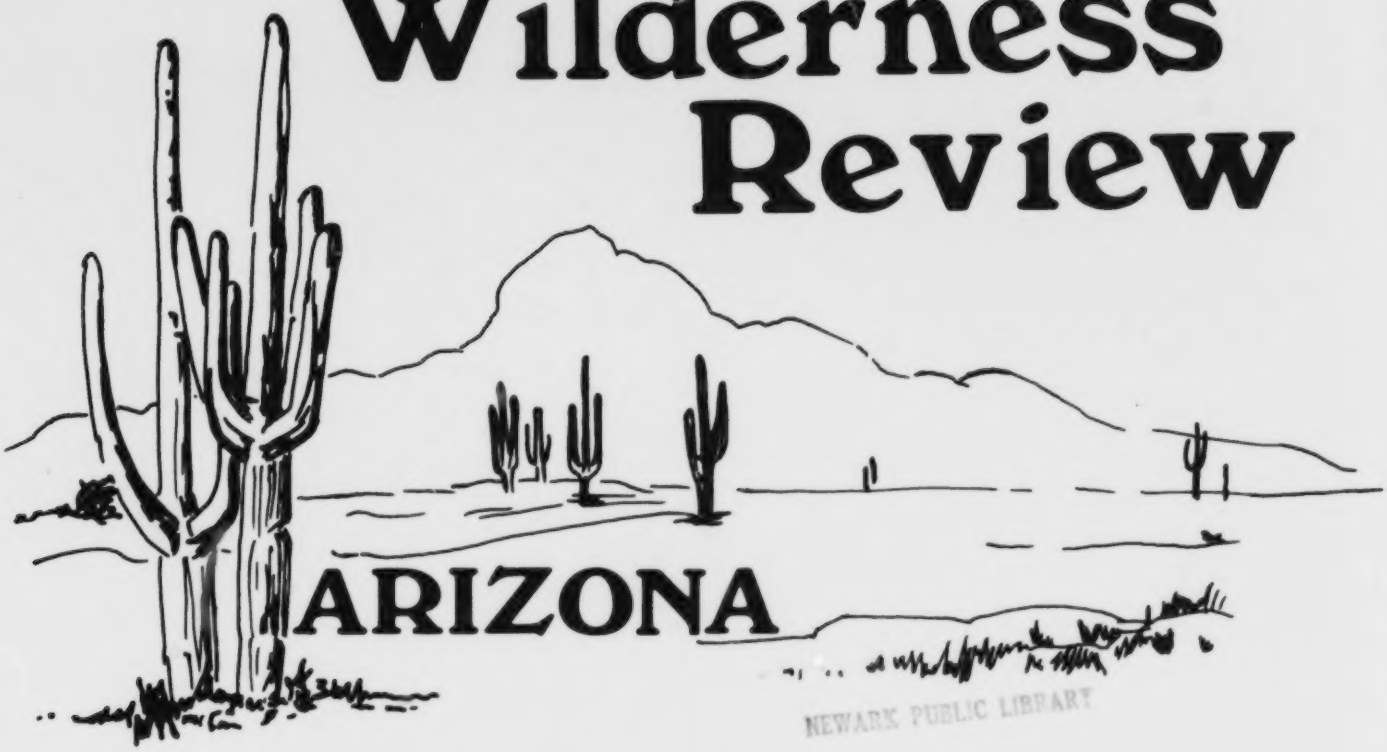
W64/8

Wilderness Review



ARIZONA

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
JUN 12 1980
U. S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 375

Intensive Inventory of Public Lands Administered by Bureau of Land Management

Proposal Report

May 1980

I 53.2:

ARIZONA
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT OFFICES

ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 250 Phone: (801) 673-3545
St. George, Utah 84770

PHOENIX DISTRICT OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
2929 West Clarendon Avenue Phone: (602) 241-2501
Phoenix, Arizona 85017

KINGMAN RESOURCE AREA
2475 Beverly Avenue Phone: (602) 757-4011
Kingman, Arizona 86401

SAFFORD DISTRICT OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
425 East 4th Street Phone: (602) 428-4040
Safford, Arizona 85546

YUMA DISTRICT OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. BOX 5680 Phone: (602) 726-2612
Yuma, Arizona 85364

HAVASU RESOURCE AREA
P.O. Box 685 Phone: (602) 855-8017
Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86403

ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
2400 Valley Bank Center Phone: (602) 261-3831
Phoenix, Arizona 85073

Table of Contents

The Wilderness Review 1
Inventory Procedure 2
Interim Management Policy 3
Public Comment 4
Open Houses 4
What Happens after the Comment Period 5
Note about the Maps 6
New Mexico and California Inventory Unit Maps 7-11
Some Useful Definitions 12
Inventory Unit Reports 13
Public Comment Forms . . . . . end sheets

READEX MICRO best copy available

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDERNESS REVIEW
INTENSIVE INVENTORY PROPOSAL REPORT

This report describes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wilderness review and important policy, and tells of BLM's proposals for establishing wilderness study areas in Arizona.

THE WILDERNESS REVIEW

The BLM wilderness review is mandated by section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, passed by Congress in 1976. The law requires BLM to identify the roadless lands that have wilderness characteristics and to make recommendations to the Congress on whether particular parcels should be designated as wilderness or not. The decision to designate any public land as wilderness will be made by the Congress, not BLM.

In Arizona, BLM administers 12.5 million acres. The BLM designed its wilderness review to be a sorting process to find the lands deserving Congress's consideration. The stages of the review--like screens in a sieve--sort out lands until those deserving consideration for wilderness protection are found.

Initial Inventory

In the very first stage, the initial inventory, all of the public land was examined to see which parcels clearly and obviously lacked the legally-needed wilderness qualities. With the help of the public providing information BLM did not have, 54 percent of the public lands in Arizona were sorted out of the review.

Intensive Inventory (the subject of this report)

In the next step, the intensive inventory, BLM specialists examined the lands remaining in the review to find out if those lands had the wilderness qualities Congress required. We now would like to receive your comments to assist us in making that decision. After the close of the comment period, we will consider the proposals in this report in light of the public comment. We will then make a decision on which lands to sort out of the review, and which to study further.

Study of Wilderness Study Areas

In the next step, the land remaining in the review will be called "wilderness study areas." In this step, BLM land-use planning teams will assess all the resources and uses in each wilderness study area. The team will weigh wilderness designation by Congress against other possible uses of the lands. The effect of wilderness designation on resources and uses other than wilderness will be considered.

The U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines will evaluate the mineral resources in wilderness study areas that BLM proposes for wilderness designation.

BLM will report its resulting recommendations to the public. The public's comments will then be sent together with the recommendations, to the President of the United States.

Report to the President and Congress

BLM's reporting to the President must be done by October 21, 1991. The President must then make wilderness recommendations to the Congress by October 21, 1993. Congress will then make its decisions.

THE INVENTORY PROCEDURE

Guidelines for conducting the intensive inventory are in the "Wilderness Inventory Handbook", available at all BLM offices. Inventory units were created in the initial inventory with boundaries set by non-BLM lands and by roads. Generally, units had 5000 or more acres. Certain smaller parcels bordering existing or proposed wilderness administered by other agencies were also considered.

Inventory units were assigned two-part numbers. The first number stands for the district in which the unit is located (1 for Arizona Strip District, 2 for Phoenix District, 4 for Safford District and 5 for Yuma District). The second number stands for an individual unit in a district.

During the initial inventory, boundaries of units were adjusted as public comments and field work by BLM specialists found roads and other intrusions. More field work during the intensive inventory has further refined unit boundaries.

During the intensive inventory, BLM field teams reviewed each inventory unit. The teams used the "Wilderness Inventory Handbook" to evaluate each unit's wilderness characteristics. Those characteristics are naturalness, size, roadlessness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. More information on how these characteristics are used is in the "Wilderness Inventory Handbook."

SPECIAL STUDY AREAS

BLM accelerated the wilderness review in a few areas. A special wilderness inventory was completed in March 1979 on an area which was proposed as the construction site for a power transmission line between the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station west of Phoenix and Devers, California. That inventory identified four wilderness study areas totalling 241,780 acres.

In September 1979, we established wilderness study areas on Crossman Peak (37,760 acres) and in the Harquahala Mountains (72,375 acres). The

Federal Aviation Administration applied for a radar facility in either area, but BLM must complete the wilderness review on these lands before the application can be considered.

In February 1980, we announced the establishment of wilderness study areas in the Overthrust Belt (233,468 acres), in extreme northwest Arizona. The Overthrust Belt is a geologic formation running through many western states. It may bear oil and gas. Wilderness review work must be completed before exploration begins.

An accelerated inventory is being conducted on inventory units which are contiguous to Coronado National Forest lands in southeastern Arizona. The purpose of speeding up the inventory is so the units can be included in a joint study with the U.S. Forest Service. The study will determine which of these units might be suitable for wilderness concurrently with Forest Service planning efforts. The inventory units affected are 4-66, 4-70, 4-72, 4-73, 4-79, 4-80, and 4-81. Specific information on this inventory is available upon request from the Safford District Office.

In September 1979, BLM proposed establishing wilderness study areas in the Hualapai-Aquarius planning area. This was part of our effort to meet a court-ordered deadline for a grazing environmental statement. The wilderness review must be part of that statement. We held public meetings and received written comments from many people on our proposal. We hope to make a decision soon on which lands to establish as wilderness study areas.

INSTANT STUDY AREAS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act also directed BLM to study lands that were already designated "primitive" or "natural" areas prior to November 1, 1975. These areas are called "instant study areas". The BLM must make its recommendations to the President on their wilderness suitability this year.

The BLM has already made a recommendation on Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area. Reports on the remaining five areas in Arizona will be made soon. The other five are the Paiute Primitive Area, Paria Canyon Primitive Area, Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area, Big Sage Natural Area, and the Gambel-Turbinella Oak Natural Area, all in the Arizona Strip.

THE INTERIM MANAGEMENT POLICY

As a part of BLM's wilderness review mandate, Congress also told the Bureau to manage lands under wilderness review "in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness," while interfering as little as possible with existing uses.

To carry out Congress's wishes, the BLM, with help from the public, developed the "Interim Management Policy." The provisions of the policy will be in effect on particular public lands until they are either sorted out of the review or until Congress makes its decision on their future management. Copies of the policy are available from any BLM office.

PUBLIC COMMENT: Your Views and How They Help

You are important to the BLM wilderness review. When we made our proposals last year after the initial inventory, hundreds of people gave the BLM useful information about roads, structures, other intrusions, and wilderness qualities.

Many people gave us their general opinions about the value of wilderness. Your opinions are important, and they will remain part of the record that is eventually sent to the President and the Congress.

The public comment that is most useful to us, though, is that which mentions specific features or qualities of particular inventory units. We are not conducting a popularity poll on wilderness nor counting votes. The public's opinion on the value of wilderness is something of interest to the Congress and will be important in the future when Congress considers wilderness designations on the public land.

Our proposals must be based on facts and on the policy published in the "Wilderness Inventory Handbook."

How to Submit Your Comments

1. Send us written comments about particular inventory units. You may use the worksheets at the end of this report. All you need to do after writing your comments is fold the worksheets, address each to the district office responsible for the unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have paid the postage for you. If you run out of worksheets, simply use their format and mail your additional comments to the appropriate district office.

2. Call the appropriate district office. District staffs will record your comments for the public comment file. The best way to record your comments however, is in writing.

3. Come to an "open house." In these informal gatherings, BLM wilderness specialists will have maps and other documents for your inspection. They will be happy to talk with you, answer your questions, and record any comments you want entered into the public record.

Open Houses

All open houses are from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., local time.

Date	City	Location
Tuesday, June 17, 1980	Ajo	Recreation Hall The Plaza
Tuesday, June 17	Safford	BLM District Office 425 East 4th Street

Tuesday, June 17	St. George, Utah	Four Seasons Motel 747 East St. George Blvd.
Thursday, June 19	Wickenburg	Wickenburg Community Center Auditorium Room 160 North Valentine
Friday, June 20	Page	Page City Townhouse 605 South Navajo
Tuesday, June 24	Lake Havasu City	Rodeway Inn, Room A-109 245 Crystal Avenue
Wednesday, June 25	Kingman	Mohave County Fairgrounds
Tuesday, July 1	Flagstaff	Holiday Inn 100 West Highway 66
Tuesday, July 8	Yuma	Yuma Civic and Convention Center East Wing 1440 Desert Hill Drive
Wednesday, July 9	Phoenix	Granada Royale Hometel Madrid West Room 2333 East Thomas Road
Thursday, July 10	Tucson	Holiday Inn Banquet Room 22nd and I-10

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE COMMENT PERIOD?

After the 90-day comment period, all records of comment (letters, comment worksheets, telephone logs), along with BLM staff suggestions for changing the proposals in this report, will be sent to the BLM's State Director in Phoenix. In late September the State Director will announce his decision on which lands to drop from the wilderness review and which to establish as wilderness study areas.

We will then write a report and print a map showing the State Director's decision. If you are on our mailing list you will receive a "BLM Wilderness Bulletin" telling you the report and map are available and how you can request them.

If you are not on the BLM wilderness mailing list and want to be, simply send a postcard to Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Managemet, 2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, Arizona 85073. Be sure to print or type your name and address legibly and tell us you want to be on the wilderness mailing list.

NOTE ABOUT THE MAPS

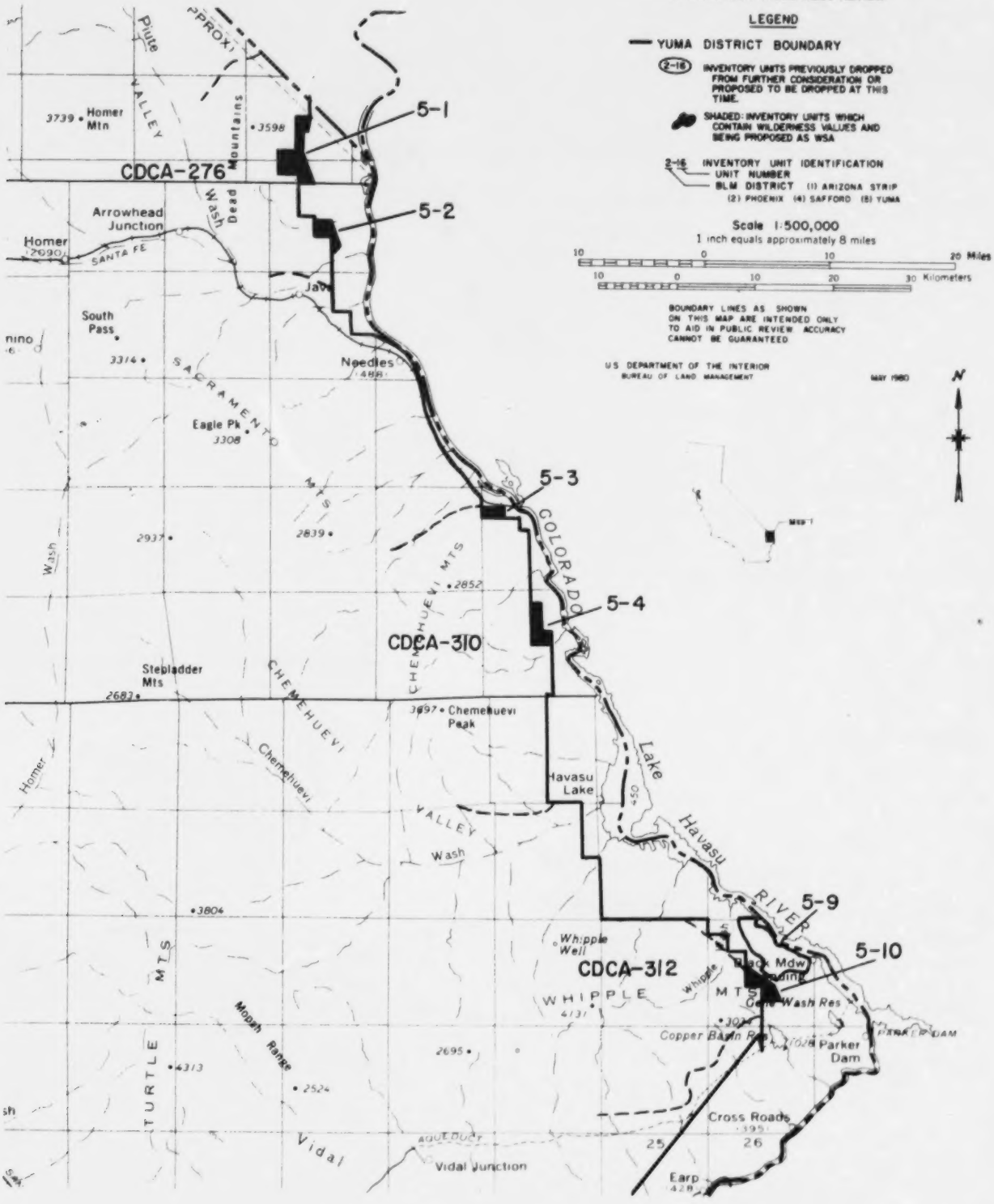
Two large maps accompany this report. The maps show all lands administered by the BLM in Arizona. Lands that have already been sorted out of the wilderness review are shown in yellow. In addition, the lands we are proposing to drop from the review in this report are also shown in yellow. Shaded areas on the map are lands we are proposing become wilderness study areas.

Each inventory unit is numbered, and those that underwent intensive inventory are described in this report in the pages following. The maps also show BLM primitive and natural areas and wilderness study areas already established (see SPECIAL STUDY AREAS section on page 2).

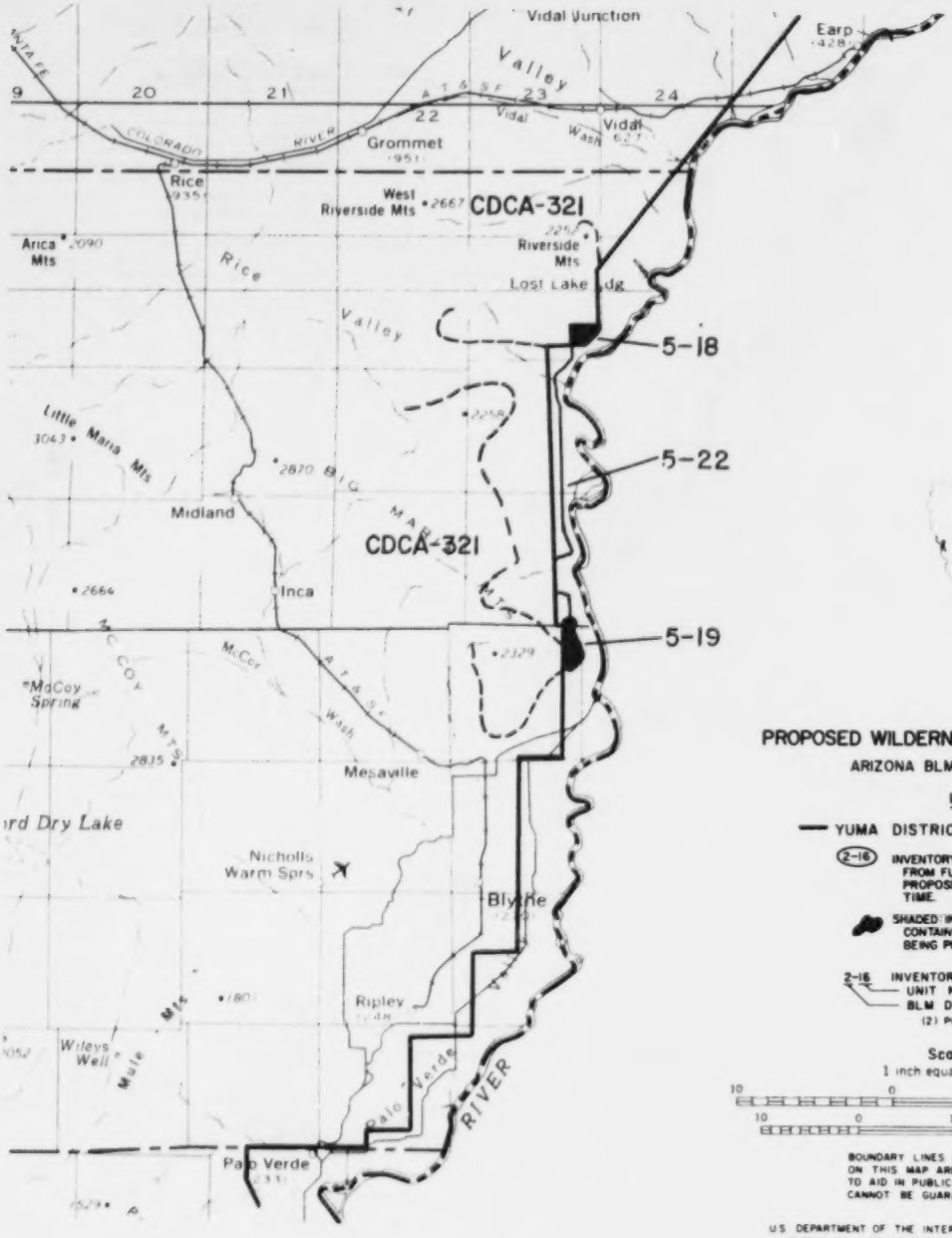
Our Safford District conducted an intensive inventory on some public lands in New Mexico as well as Arizona. Similarly, our Yuma District inventoried some public land in California. The New Mexico and California units are shown on the maps on the next pages.

Each district office has small-scale maps of each inventory unit. You are welcome to inspect these maps.

MAP 1


PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS (WSA'S)
ARIZONA BLM WILDERNESS REVIEW
LEGEND
YUMA DISTRICT BOUNDARY
2-16 INVENTORY UNITS PREVIOUSLY DROPPED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OR PROPOSED TO BE DROPPED AT THIS TIME.
SHADED: INVENTORY UNITS WHICH CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES AND BEING PROPOSED AS WSA
2-16 INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION
UNIT NUMBER
BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP (2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA
Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles
10 0 10 20 Miles
10 0 10 20 30 Kilometers
BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAY 1980
N
5-1
5-2
5-3
5-4
5-9
5-10
CDCA-276
CDCA-310
CDCA-312
Homer Mtn
3739
Piute Valley
Dead Mountains
3598
Arrowhead Junction
Homer
2090
Wash
SANTA FE
Jay
South Pass
3314
Needles
488
SACRAMENTO MTS
Eagle Pk
3308
2937
2839
Wash
COLORADO
2852
CHEMEHUEVI MTS
Stepladder Mts
2682
CHEMEHUEVI
3697
Chemehuevi Peak
Chemehuevi
VALLEY
Wash
Havasu Lake
Lake Havasu
RIVER
Homer
3804
Whipple Well
Black Mdw
WHIPPLE MTS
Gene Wash Res
Copper Basin
Parker Dam
TURTLE MTS
4313
Mopah Range
2524
2695
Cross Roads
395
25
26
Vidal
AQUEDUCT
Vidal Junction
Earp
428

MAP 2



PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS (WSA'S)

ARIZONA BLM WILDERNESS REVIEW

LEGEND

— YUMA DISTRICT BOUNDARY

(2-16) INVENTORY UNITS PREVIOUSLY DROPPED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OR PROPOSED TO BE DROPPED AT THIS TIME.

SHADED INVENTORY UNITS WHICH CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES AND BEING PROPOSED AS WSA

2-16 INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION
UNIT NUMBER
BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP (2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA

Scale 1:500,000

1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

10 0 10 20 Miles

10 0 10 20 30 Kilometers

BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

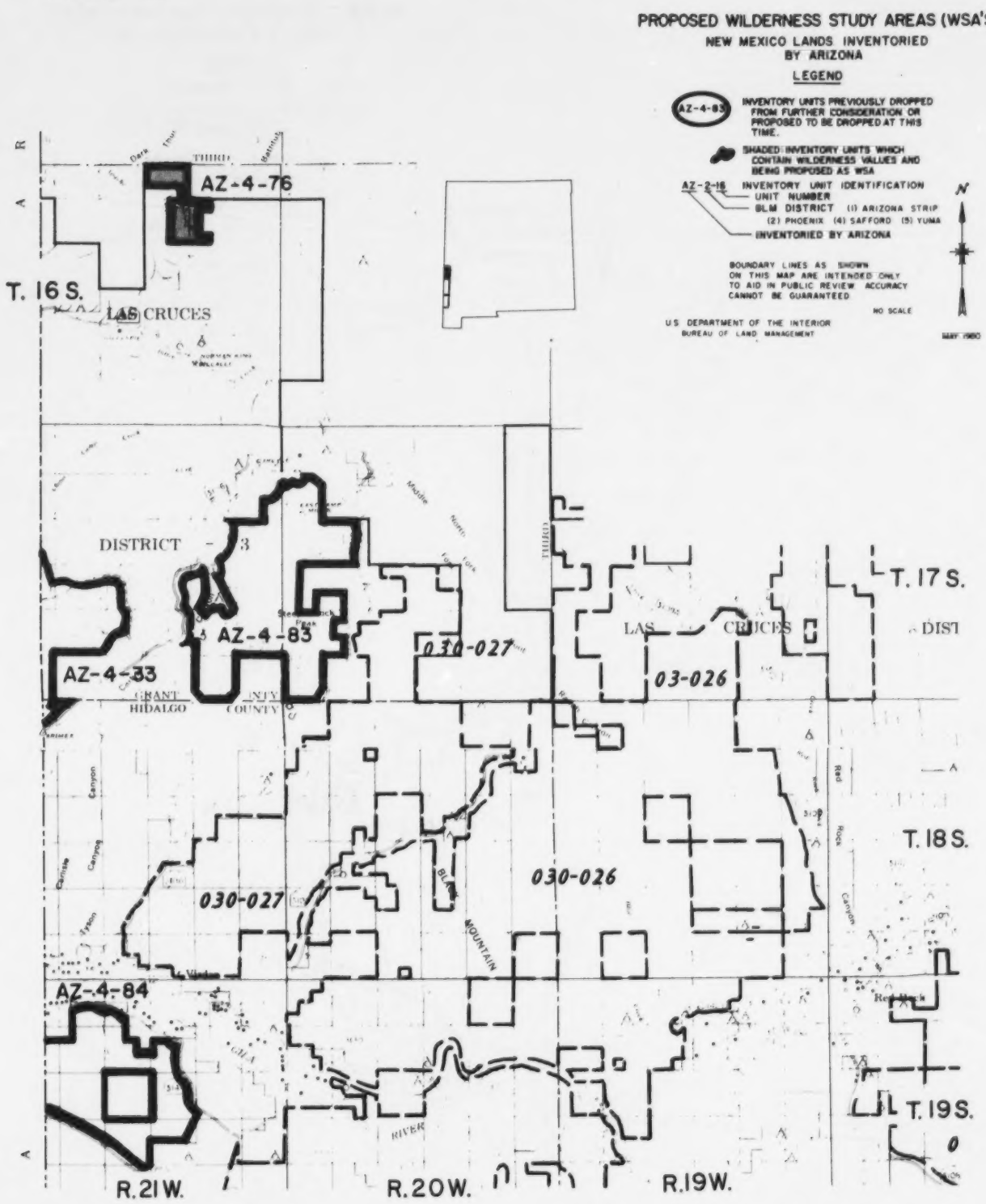
MAY 1980

N

MAP 3

PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS (WSA'S)
ARIZONA BLM WILDERNESS REVIEW
LEGEND
YUMA DISTRICT BOUNDARY
2-16 INVENTORY UNITS PREVIOUSLY DROPPED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OR PROPOSED TO BE DROPPED AT THIS TIME.
SHADED: INVENTORY UNITS WHICH CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES AND BEING PROPOSED AS WSA
2-16 INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION
UNIT NUMBER
BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP (2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA
Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles
10 0 10 20 Miles
10 0 10 20 30 Kilometers
BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAY 1980
N
Map 3
5-35
5-36
CDCA-356
Imperial Reservoir
COLORADO
Palo Verde
Palo Verde Mts
Blue Mtn
Three Finger Lake
Midway Well
Mt Barrow
Quartz Pk
Picacho
Picacho Pk
Glamis
Clyde
Ogilby
Gordons Well
Andrade
Wellton
Laguna Dam
Imperial Dam
Julian Wash
Senator Wash
Cargo Muchacho Mts
Picacho Canal
All American Canal
Southern Pacific
Mountains
Sand Hills
Mesa

MAP 4


PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS (WSA'S)
NEW MEXICO LANDS INVENTORIED BY ARIZONA
LEGEND
AZ-4-83
INVENTORY UNITS PREVIOUSLY DROPPED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OR PROPOSED TO BE DROPPED AT THIS TIME.
SHADED: INVENTORY UNITS WHICH CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES AND BEING PROPOSED AS WSA
AZ-2-16 INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION
UNIT NUMBER
BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP (2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA
INVENTORIED BY ARIZONA
BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED
NO SCALE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAY 1980
N
AZ-4-76
T. 16 S.
LAS CRUCES
DISTRICT - 3
AZ-4-83
AZ-4-33
030-027
03-026
T. 17 S.
LAS CRUCES
DIST
GRANT
HIDALGO
COUNTY
030-027
030-026
T. 18 S.
AZ-4-84
T. 19 S.
R. 21 W.
R. 20 W.
R. 19 W.

MAP 5

PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS (WSA'S)

NEW MEXICO LANDS INVENTORIED
BY ARIZONA

LEGEND

AZ-4-83 — INVENTORY UNITS PREVIOUSLY DROPPED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OR PROPOSED TO BE DROPPED AT THIS TIME.

SHADED: INVENTORY UNITS WHICH CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES AND BEING PROPOSED AS WSA

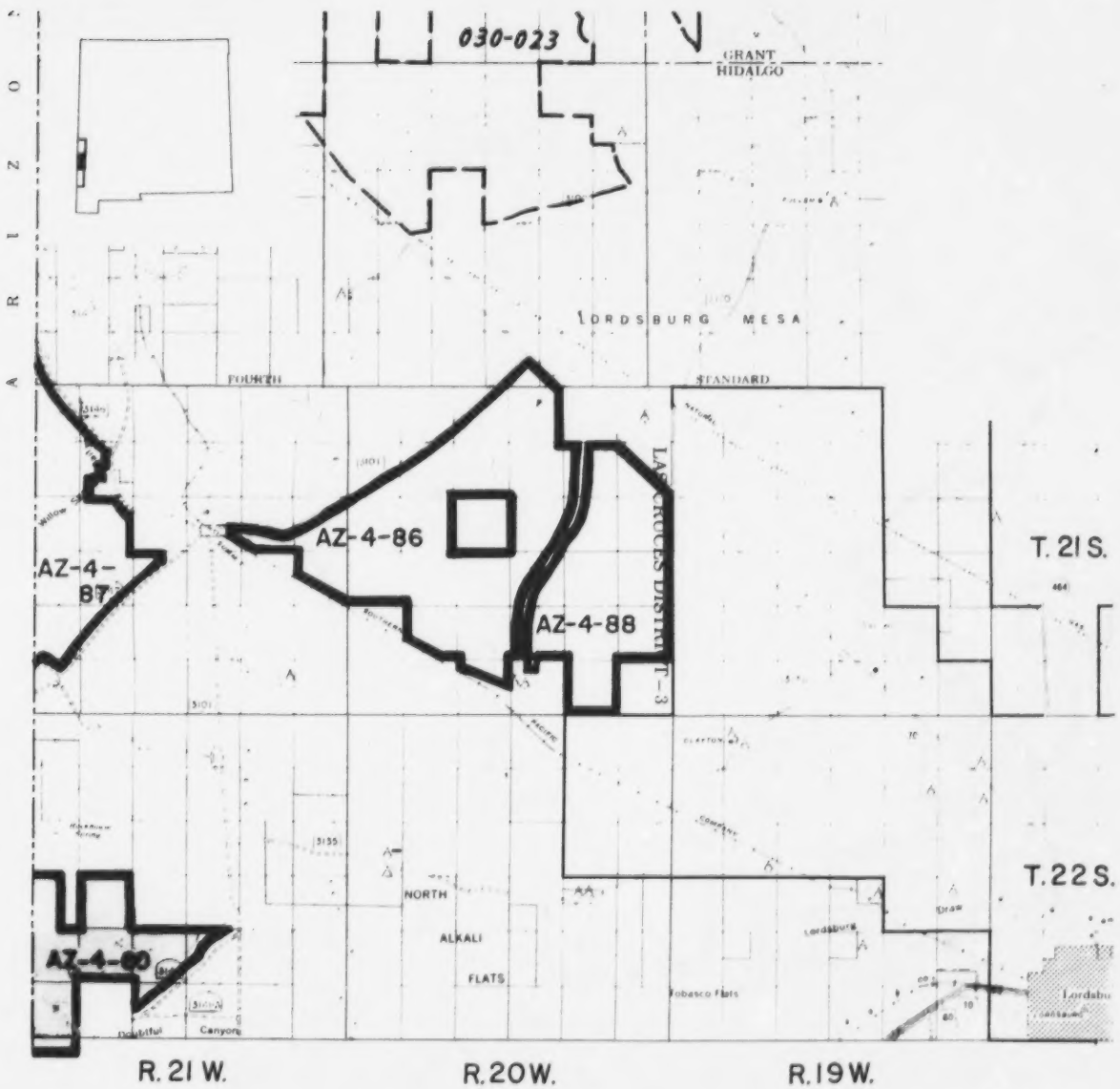
AZ-2-16 — INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION
- UNIT NUMBER
- BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP (2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA
- INVENTORIED BY ARIZONA

BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED

NO SCALE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAY 1980



MAP 6

PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS (WSA'S)

NEW MEXICO LANDS INVENTORIED BY ARIZONA

LEGEND

AZ-4-67 — INVENTORY UNITS PREVIOUSLY DROPPED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OR PROPOSED TO BE DROPPED AT THIS TIME.

SHADED INVENTORY UNITS WHICH CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES AND BEING PROPOSED AS WSA

AZ-2-16 — INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION
- UNIT NUMBER
- BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP (2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA
- INVENTORIED BY ARIZONA

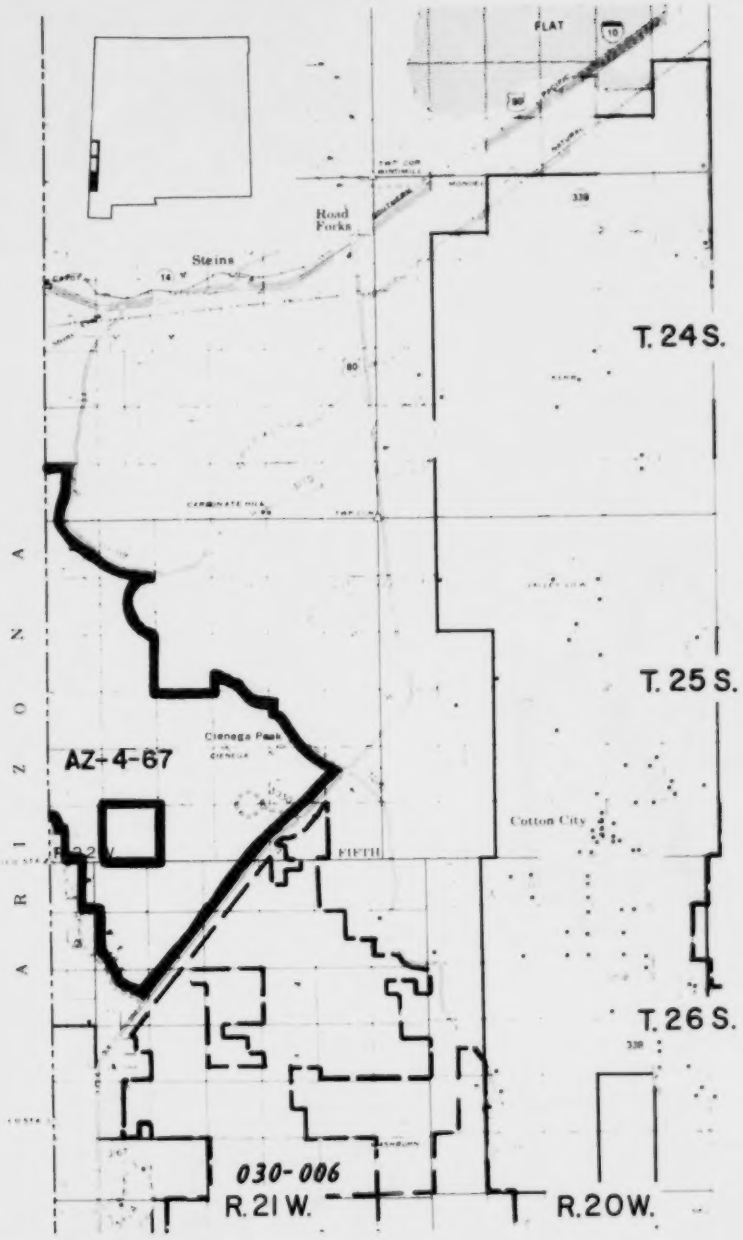
BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW. ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED

NO SCALE

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAY 1980



SOME USEFUL DEFINITIONS

As you read the following unit reports and make your comments on them, the definitions we used will help you understand what we mean. A more detailed discussion of these definitions is in the "Wilderness Inventory Handbook."

Road - the word refers to a means of access which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means (by the use of hand tools or power machinery) to ensure relatively regular and continuous uses. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

Wilderness values (from Section 2c of the Wilderness Act of 1964):
"A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has a least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical values."

If your first-hand knowledge of particular lands differs from our description, let us know. If we have overlooked roads or have misapplied the definition of a road, we need to know that, too. Please be as specific as you can, providing a legible map if you can. If your knowledge of the wilderness values in particular inventory unit differs from our assessment of them, we need to know that, too. Again, please make your comments as specific as possible regarding the four values required by the Wilderness Act. If an inventory unit has all of those values and is roadless, we must study it as a wilderness study area. During the wilderness study area stage of the review, we will assess other values (see page 1). If an inventory unit lacks the values required by law, we must drop it from the review. We need your help to proceed. You will find comment sheets at the end of this report to help you provide comments to us.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA PROPOSAL

Inventory Unit No.	Acres Intensively Inventoried	Acres Proposed for WSA	Acres Proposed to be Dropped
Arizona Strip District			
1-6	26,502	--	14,988
1-6A	--	10,170	--
1-6B	--	1,226	--
1-6C	--	106	--
1-6D	--	12	--
1-8/19	136,859	--	5,083
1-8A/19	--	124,428	--
1-8B	--	7,348	--
1-9	25,856	12,913	12,943
1-10	15,437	0	15,437
1-11	25,139	0	25,139
1-12	8,550	0	8,550
1-14	6,053	0	6,053
1-15	5,708	0	5,708
1-16	6,912	0	6,912
1-17	17,408	0	17,408
1-18	9,164	0	9,164
1-20	11,990	0	11,990
1-21	11,635	0	11,635
1-22	9,064	0	9,064
1-23	13,850	0	13,850
1-24	5,171	0	5,171
1-25	18,912	0	18,912
1-26	17,894	0	17,894
1-27	13,696	0	13,696
1-28	40,533	0	40,533
1-29	20,275	0	20,275
1-30	10,320	0	10,320
1-31	49,565	0	49,565
1-32	11,264	0	11,264
1-33A	70,046	63,682	6,364
1-33B	10,802	0	10,802
1-34	9,741	9,671	70
1-38	5,550	0	5,550
1-39	51,519	0	51,519
1-40	11,034	0	11,034
1-41	6,790	6,449	341
1-45	7,706	0	7,706
1-47	9,022	0	9,022
1-48	12,189	0	12,189
1-49	4,122	0	4,122
1-50	5,427	5,312	115
1-51	18,608	8,803	9,805
1-52	8,400	7,285	1,115
1-53	5,555	0	5,555
1-55	25,702	0	25,702
1-56	8,320	0	8,320
1-57	15,633	0	15,633
1-58	36,071	0	36,071
1-59	43,059	0	43,059
1-62	9,088	0	9,088
1-63	8,960	0	8,960
1-64	13,309	0	13,309
1-65	8,653	0	8,653
1-66	6,989	0	6,989
1-67	6,451	0	6,451
1-68	7,104	0	7,104
1-69	22,950	0	22,950
1-71	41,472	0	41,472
1-72	29,286	0	29,286
1-73A	10,440	0	10,440
1-73B	22,540	0	22,540
1-74	8,550	0	8,550
1-76	7,275	0	7,275
1-77	9,467	0	9,467

Inventory Unit No.	Acres Intensively Inventoried	Acres Proposed for WSA	Acres proposed to be Dropped
1-78	5,018	0	5,018
1-79	4,996	0	4,996
1-80	19,507	0	19,507
1-81	10,163	0	10,163
1-82	12,133	0	12,133
1-83	7,665	0	7,665
1-84	6,298	0	6,298
1-85	5,120	0	5,120
1-86	6,530	0	6,530
1-87	11,726	0	11,726
1-88	8,243	0	8,243
1-89	6,451	0	6,451
1-91	11,699	0	11,699
1-93	38,938	28,141	10,797
1-94	2,945	0	2,945
1-95	1,920	0	1,920
1-96A	294	294	0
1-96B	7,770	0	7,770
1-96C	56,573	--	2,822
1-96C	--	5,503	--
1-96D	--	48,248	--
1-97	10,698	10,678	20
1-98	640	0	640
1-99	640	640	0
1-100	640	0	640
1-101	320	0	320
1-102	640	0	640
1-103	6,400	0	6,400
1-104	49,522	--	8,807
1-104A	--	13,465	0
1-104B	--	27,250	0
1-110	19,950	0	19,950
1-111	38,460	38,050	410
1-116	6,835	0	6,835
1-117	5,350	0	5,350
1-118	11,955	0	11,955
1-125	17,126	0	17,126
1-131	12,251	0	12,251
1-132	21,187	7,557	13,630
1-133	32,246	0	32,246
1-136	8,320	6,480	1,840
1-137	1,408	0	1,408
1-138	614	0	614
1-139	1,485	0	1,485
1-140	1,446	0	1,446
1-141	179	0	179
1-143	2,397	0	2,397
1-145	2,312	0	2,312
1-146	4,075	0	4,075
Total 110 units inventoried	1,576,672 ac.	443,711 ac. (24 WSAs)	1,132,961 ac.
Phoenix District			
2-01	36,203	--	--
2-01A	--	24,821	0
2-01B	--	0	11,382
2-02	20,525	0	20,525
2-03	10,430	0	10,430
2-04/05	13,920	0	13,920
2-06	1,100	0	1,100
2-07	3,200	1,550	1,650
2-08	5,700	5,700	0
2-09	20,400	20,398	2
2-10	30,000	29,961	39
2-12/42	22,560	19,550	3,010
2-14	2,200	2,200	0
2-15	12,746	12,176	570
2-17	32,800	0	32,800

Inventory Unit No.	Acres Intensively Inventoried	Acres Proposed for WSA	Acres Proposed to be Dropped
2-21 (4 parcels)	2,560	2,560	0
2-23	10,460	0	10,460
2-24	33,345	26,300	7,045
2-28/29	143,000	118,695	24,305
2-39	16,022	0	16,022
2-68	3,480	3,480	0
2-71	78,348	47,582	30,766
2-72	5,897	0	5,897
2-75	94,313	74,778	19,535
2-83	26,985	24,200	2,785
2-84	6,667	--	--
2-84A	--	640	0
2-84B	--	0	6,027
2-86	6,571	5,427	1,144
2-90	43,938	0	43,938
2-91	14,441	0	14,441
2-92	33,600	0	33,600
2-99	24,133	22,337	1,796
2-100	69,025	61,660	7,365
2-103	20,460	0	20,460
2-107	11,500	0	11,500
2-108	18,773	0	18,773
2-118	7,883	0	7,883
2-119	9,385	9,379	6
2-120	10,736	0	10,736
2-124	560	0	560
2-125	58,600	58,600	0
2-126	25,600	--	--
2-126A	--	13,800	2,650
2-126B	--	0	9,240
2-127A	27,079	0	27,079
2-130	30,700	0	30,700
2-131	43,400	0	43,400
2-132/133	28,040	0	28,040
2-136	39,560	0	39,560
2-137	37,983	0	37,983
2-140	9,340	0	9,340
2-142/144	81,700	73,930	7,770
2-143	19,900	0	19,900
2-148	16,400	0	16,400
2-155	49,200	--	--
2-155A	--	0	39,450
2-155B	--	9,320	430
2-157	77,650	75,485	2,165
2-160	22,740	0	22,740
2-163	80,181	72,004	8,177
2-164	9,570	9,566	8
2-169	33,690	0	33,690
2-172	46,363	0	46,363
2-175	57,697	0	57,697
2-176	10,665	10,665	0
2-177	19,890	0	19,890
2-186	8,660	0	8,660
2-187	6,975	6,970	5
2-188	5,030	0	5,030
2-190	11,900	11,900	0
2-194	6,400	6,400	0
2-196	10,500	0	10,500
2-197	8,480	0	8,480
2-199	11,870	0	11,870
2-200	7,700	0	7,700
2-202	5,783	5,780	3
2-203	4,435	--	--
2-203A	--	0	2,370
2-203B	--	2,065	0
2-204	11,435	1,560	9,875
2-205	8,935	8,910	25
Total 77 units inventoried	1,838,011 ac.	880,349 ac. (35 WSAs)	957,662 ac.
Safford District			
4-1	25,772	--	--
4-1A	--	10,020	0
4-1B	--	7,140	0
4-1C	--	0	4,985

Inventory Unit No.	Acres Intensively Inventoried	Acres Proposed for WSA	Acres Proposed to be Dropped
4-4	6,360	0	6,360
4-8	8,620	8,492	128
4-9	11,506	0	11,506
4-10/11	19,989	0	19,989
4-13	6,240	6,240	0
4-14	32,633	20,600	12,033
4-16	28,815	16,639	12,176
4-17	7,786	6,984	802
4-20	8,382	8,225	157
4-22/23/24	46,264	--	9,220
4-22/23/24A	--	19,622	0
4-22/23/24B	--	17,422	0
4-30	10,075	0	10,075
4-48	18,207	17,870	337
4-55	7,535	0	7,535
4-59	7,655	0	7,655
4-60	13,704	13,032	336
4-65	20,327	17,271	3,056
4-66	6,617	6,555	62
4-70	4,814	4,812	2
4-72	279	0	279
4-73	960	0	960
4-74	5,481	5,481	0
4-75	160	0	160
4-76	932	932	0
4-77	3,754	3,754	0
4-78	22	0	22
4-79	63	0	63
4-80	160	0	160
4-81	640	640	0
4-82	116	0	116
4-83	8,400	0	8,400
Total 34 units inventoried	311,334 ac.	119,603 ac. (19 WSAs)	191,731 ac.

Yuma District

5-1	1,815	1,815	0
5-2	630	630	0
5-3	195	195	0
5-4	960	960	0
5-5A	5,835	0	5,835
5-5B	7,315	465	0
5-5C	--	0	6,850
5-7A	19,675	0	9,020
5-7F	--	0	10,655
5-7C/5-48/2-52	104,605	104,605	0
5-7D	5,945	0	5,945
5-9	5,235	0	5,235
5-10	1,380	1,380	0
5-11	14,185	0	14,185
5-12	25,260	25,260	0
5-13	17,695	17,625	70
5-14	72,220	--	--
5-14A	--	64,840	2,345
5-14B	--	0	5,035
5-15A	44,785	41,690	3,095
5-15B	9,695	0	9,695
5-17	14,020	13,735	285
5-18	480	415	65
5-19	2,070	1,360	710
5-20	54,230	--	--
5-20A	--	0	24,960
5-20B	--	0	29,270
5-21	16,510	0	16,510
5-23A/B	52,160	41,370	10,790
5-28	3,120	0	3,120
5-30	9,240	0	9,240
5-31	11,270	0	11,270
5-33	2,195	1,900	295
5-34	11,220	11,220	0

Inventory Unit No.	Acres Intensively Inventoried	Acres Proposed for WSA	Acres Proposed to be Dropped
5-35	2,950	2,915	35
5-36	5,060	0	5,060
5-37	6,740	0	6,740
5-38	9,265	0	9,265
5-39	13,165	0	13,165
5-40	8,765	0	8,765
5-42	4,735	0	4,735
5-47/2-73	27,340	0	27,340
5-49	87,340	0	87,340
Total 37 units inventoried	679,305 ac.	332,380 ac. (18 WSA's)	346,925 ac.

Totals

Arizona Strip District	1,576,672 ac.	443,711 ac.	1,132,961 ac.
Phoenix District	1,838,011 ac.	880,349 ac.	957,662 ac.
Safford District	311,334 ac.	191,731 ac.	191,731 ac.
Yuma District	679,305 ac.	332,380 ac.	346,925 ac.
State	4,405,322 ac.	1,848,171 ac.	2,629,279 ac.

INVENTORY UNIT REPORT SUMMARIES

The following unit-by-unit reports are intented only to summarize our findings and proposals with brief descriptions. The summaries are not intended to give a thorough or comprehensive explanation of the inventory units. If you want additional, more detailed information, please contact the appropriate BLM district office. The official, full-length narratives are available at each office as well.

Arizona Strip District

Ferry Swale — Unit No. 1-6A

The unit is north and east of Paria Canyon and 4 miles west of Page, Arizona. The landscape is characterized by areas of rugged, weathered sandstone near Paria Canyon, sandy rolling plains in the north and east and a higher mesa in the west. The vegetative cover consists of areas of low- to medium-density pinyon and juniper with small desert shrubs and grasses predominating.

The unit is bounded by Paria Canyon Primitive Area, a 500 kv transmission line, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

Much of the unit in the eastern plains is in an unnatural condition while the Thousand Pockets, Water Pockets, and Cedar Mountain areas contain few disturbances or improvements. Man-made influences in the eastern plains are reservoirs, a sanitary landfill, roads, ways, firewood cutting evidence, and a great amount of evidence of off-road vehicle use.

Owing to the cumulative effect of these impacts, the unit is divided into 6 sub-units, four of which remain in a natural condition and are contiguous to Paria Canyon Primitive Area. They are 1-6A, Ferry Swale; 1-6B, Judd Hollow; 1-6C, Paria Rim; and 1-6D, Cedar Mountain.

Portions of the unit contain outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the combination of rugged topographic relief and some vegetative screening. Those same elements create challenges for the hiker and the colorful rock formations provide the sightseer and photographer with outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that portions of the unit existing in a natural condition and contiguous to Paria Canyon Primitive Area undergo wilderness study.

Judd Hollow — Unit No. 1-6B
Paria Rim — Unit No. 1-6C
Cedar Mountain — Unit No. 1-6D

These separate units were a portion of unit 1-6 (Ferry Swale) until the intensive inventory. The location and boundary descriptions of 1-6A apply to this unit.

These units contain the same outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation as described in 1-6A. The wilderness values in the unit were recognized during preparation of the "Arizona Strip Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement." These units have been proposed for inclusion in the Paria Wilderness Area.

Paria Plateau — Unit No. 1-8A

This horseshoe-shaped unit is 15 miles west of Page, Arizona, and includes more than half of the Paria Plateau. Its topography varies considerably from gently rolling hills to colorful cliffs, canyons, and sharp sandstone ridges. Many of the ridges and cliffs lack any vegetation while others are sparsely vegetated. Pinyon and juniper predominate in many areas. Ponderosa pine is found in isolated pockets on the east and west ends of the unit.

The boundaries of the unit are formed by the Utah state line, Paria Canyon Primitive Area, Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area, and a road. Other roads carve out the center of the "horseshoe."

Unit 1-19 has been included with this unit because it was found that part of the boundary between it and 1-8 did not exist.

In another boundary change, along the east end of the unit, an area that had been deleted because of its small size was replaced. One of its boundaries was determined to be not a road.

The inclusion of unit 1-19 and the small area leaves three "cherry stem" roads in the unit. A fourth road splits a portion of the unit off, forming sub-unit 1-8B.

Parts of the northwest of unit 1-8A was considered for inclusion in the wilderness proposal developed from the Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement for the Paria Canyon Primitive Area and Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area. Contiguous public lands in Utah have been proposed for designation as wilderness.

Most of the unit is in an essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable in some chained areas and in some areas associated with livestock management facilities along the roads. Numerous ways, small reservoirs, and corrals are scattered throughout much of the unit.

The unit's large size, topographic and vegetative screening and visual attractions combine to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Overlook

Unit No. 1-8B

This unit is contiguous to the Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area on the Paria Plateau, three miles north of U.S. Highway 89A as it leaves the Kaibab Plateau. Its topography varies from gently rolling hills to colorful sandstone cliffs and ridges. Vegetation varies from sagebrush to dense stands of pinyon and juniper.

The boundaries are formed by parcels of patented land, two roads, and lands which have been chained.

The unit's size, vegetation, and topographic screening combine to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the area containing the scattered patented parcels and the chaining be dropped from the unit, and that the remainder undergo wilderness study.

Emmett Wash

Unit No. 1-9

The unit is south of U.S. Highway 89A, immediately west of Marble Canyon Bridge. Most of the unit is flat or gently rolling. Two side canyons to Marble Canyon are in the unit. The predominant vegetation is grass with some low shrubs and cacti. Grand Canyon National Park forms the east boundary of the unit below the rim of Marble Canyon. The National Park Service has proposed these lands for wilderness designation.

The central part of the unit is in an essentially natural condition. The major impacts in the unit result from two landing strips, several mineral prospecting pits, numerous water developments, a house and corral, and a network of ways. These impacts are in the northern and southern portions of the unit, and along the western boundary.

The topographic diversity of the unit, especially in Soap Creek and Rider Canyon provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the central portion of the unit, in essentially natural condition, undergo wilderness study.

House Rock Valley Unit No. 1-10

The unit is in southeastern House Rock Valley south of U.S. Highway 89A, adjacent to the Marble Canyon portion of Grand Canyon National Park. It is on a large plain with little topographic variation except in North Canyon. Vegetation is typical of the Great Basin with grasses and low shrubs predominating.

The unit is generally unnatural due to the cumulative impacts of over 20 miles of roads and ways and several reservoirs scattered throughout.

The unit lacks significant topographic and vegetative screening to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The broad, flat unit holds little attraction for primitive or unconfined types of activities.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Buffalo Range Unit No. 1-11

The unit is in the center of House Rock Valley, 30 miles southwest of Page, Arizona. The landscape is characterized by flat to gently rolling terrain with a vegetative cover of grasses, forbs, and low-growing shrubs.

The unit boundary is a combination of roads and state-owned lands.

The cumulative effect of over 20 miles of ways and numerous improvements dispersed throughout render the unit unnatural.

The overall lack of topographic and vegetative screening does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The featureless terrain within the unit holds little attraction for recreation activities.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

North Canyon Unit No. 1-12

The unit is in the southern portion of House Rock Valley, 35 miles southwest of Page, Arizona. The landscape is characterized by flat to gently rolling terrain to the edge of scenic Marble Canyon, with a vegetative cover of grasses, forbs, low-growing shrubs, and the rare Fickeisen Navajo cactus.

The unit is bounded by Kaibab National Forest on the west and south, Grand Canyon National Park on the southeast, and state lands along the north. Much of the north boundary is a road.

Although most of the unit appears to be affected by the forces of nature, several miles of roads bisect the unit into 2 sub-units, both under the 5,000 acre minimum.

Owing to the nature of the landscape, the opportunities for avoiding the sights, sounds, and evidence of others are not outstanding.

The featureless terrain within the unit holds little attraction for recreationists.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further consideration as wilderness.

Anderson Ranch Unit No. 1-14

The unit is in the northern portion of House Rock Valley, 25 miles southwest of Page, Arizona. The landscape is characterized by flat or subtly rolling terrain intersected by shallow washes. The vegetative cover is composed of low desert shrub, sage, and grasses.

The unit is bounded by U.S. Highway 89A and a combination of roads and state lands.

The unit is affected primarily by the forces of nature with the few effects of man not dominating the landscape.

Owing to the nature of the landscape, the opportunities for experiencing solitude are not outstanding. The featureless terrain does not provide an attraction to recreationists.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further consideration as wilderness.

Round Valley Unit No. 1-15

The unit is near the center of the Paria Plateau, 20 miles west-southwest of Page, Arizona. The landscape is characterized by sandy ridges valleys, small colorful sandstone outcroppings, and low mesas covered with low- to medium-density stands of pinyon and juniper and areas of sagebrush.

The unit is bounded by several miles of state land in the east and roads.

Although most of the unit is in a natural condition, one road bisects the unit making both sub-units smaller than 5,000 acres.

The combination of medium relief, low densities of large vegetation, and a narrow configuration make the dispersal and screening of people in the unit inadequate. Therefore, there are no outstanding opportunities for solitude. Neither are there outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further consideration.

Big Ridge — Unit No. 1-16

This unit is on the west end of the Paria Plateau. It is characterized by rolliing topography. The vegetation consists of medium-density pinyon and juniper with sagebrush openings interspersed throughout.

The unit is bounded by roads and is in a generally natural condition with substantial impacts only at the southeast corner. There is also an area on the east end with a road going through it.

The lack of topographic diversity and lack of dense vegetation means there is not an outstanding opportunity to experience solitude. The unit holds little opportunity for primitive or unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Sand Hills — Unit No. 1-17

The unit is on the east-central portion of the Paria Plateau. It is characterized by thin stands of pinyon, juniper, and sagebrush. The topography includes rolling hills, sinks, buttes, and sandstone pinnacles.

Roads and state lands form the unit's boundaries. Over 32 miles of ways crisscross the unit. There are also several water developments and corrals. Cumulatively, those man-made developments significantly detract from the naturalness of the unit.

The topographic variation found in the unit, together with the vegetative screening and the unit's configuration, combine to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Some ooportunities exist for primitive and unconfined types of recreation but they are not outstanding.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further consideration.

Corral Valley Unit No. 1-18

The Corral Valley unit is on the western end of the Paria Plateau. It has a gently rolling topography. Vegetation is primarily a pinyon and juniper woodland of varying densities.

The boundaries are formed by roads and a chaining along the southwest edge of the unit.

Much of the unit is in an essentially natural condition. The chaining, water developments, and several ways are the principal man-made influences in the unit.

The topography and vegetation do not provide enough screening to give an outstanding opportunity for avoiding evidences of man. Although some types of primitive and unconfined recreation may be conducted, the opportunities available are not outstanding.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Big Pocket Unit No. 1-19

This unit is located east of the Coyote Buttes on the Paria Plateau. Its boundaries were established during the initial inventory but in the intensive inventory we found that a portion of the road forming the northern boundary did not exist. So, this unit has been combined with unit 1-8A and is discussed with it.

Kaibab Unit No. 1-20

This unit begins four miles south of Fredonia. It is flat to gently rolling and covered with sagebrush, forbs, and grasses.

The boundaries are formed by the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Ryan Road, and by a road leading west toward Kanab Creek.
A 500 kv. powerline and over 20 miles of ways crisscross the unit. The cumulative effects of these significantly detract from the naturalness of the unit.

The unit's configuration, topography, and vegetation do not provide the screening necessary for one to avoid the evidences of others in the unit. Although opportunities for some types of primitive and unconfined recreation exist, the unit offers no outstanding opportunities.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Pine Hollow Canyon Unit No. 1-21

This bi-state is 25 miles east of Fredonia. In Utah the unit is number UT-040-214. It is located on the east edge of the Buckskin Mountains which are characterized by a pinyon and juniper woodland at higher elevations, with sagebrush and other shrubs at lower elevations. Several short canyons cut through the lower reaches of the Kaibab Monocline in the unit and drain to the east. The overall topography includes rolling, slightly broken hills.

The unit's boundaries are the Coyote Valley road and the Buckskin Mountain winter road. A 500 kv. powerline forms the northern boundary in Utah.

Many improvements, woodcutting activities, and ways are in the unit. It is therefore in an unnatural condition. The northeast corner of the unit is, however, in essentially a natural condition.

The natural portion of the unit does not possess the topographic or vegetative screening that is necessary to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Opportunities do exist for some types of primitive and unconfined types of recreation, but those opportunities are not outstanding.

We propose that the bi-state unit be dropped from further consideration. A similar summary appears in the BLM intensive inventory report for Utah.

Buckskin Mountains Unit No. 1-22

This bi-state unit is 20 miles east of Fredonia. In Utah it is unit number UT-040-226. The rolling and slightly broken Buckskin Mountains are the principal feature in the unit except for the sagebrush flats in the northwest portion of the unit. The Buckskin Mountains are characterized by stands of pinyon and juniper and associated species.

Roads form the boundaries of the unit.

Man's imprints in the unit include roads, a 500 kv. powerline, a seeding, several reservoirs, and numerous ways that crisscross the unit. Taken together, these effects substantially degrade the naturalness of the unit.

The topographic and vegetative screening found in the unit provides solitude while the sagebrush flat portion of the unit does not. Overall, opportunities for solitude are not outstanding.

Hunting and other types of primitive and unconfined recreation may be enjoyed in the unit but, while even the hunting may be good, it is not considered outstanding.

We propose that the bi-state unit be dropped from further consideration. A similar summary appears in the BLM intensive inventory report for Utah.

Pasture Canyon Unit No. 1-23

This bi-state unit is 18 miles east of Fredonia. In Utah the unit's number is UT-040-24. The unit has sagebrush flats northwest of pinyon-and juniper-covered Buckskin Mountains. The topography in this part of the Buckskin Mountains is characterized by a rolling landscape, broken occasionally by shallow canyons.

Roads form the boundary of the unit.

Man's imprints include mining activities, several reservoirs, a 500 kv powerline, numerous ways, and several roads. The cumulative effects of these disturbances leave the unit in an unnatural condition.

The topographic and vegetative screening found in the Buckskin Mountains provide outstanding solitude while the sagebrush portion does not. There are some opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Of these activities, the hunting opportunities are the best but they are not outstanding.

We propose the unit be dropped from further consideration.

Rock Canyon Unit No. 1-24

This unit is 15 miles east of Fredonia. It is in the Buckskin Mountains where pinyon and juniper is interspersed with sagebrush and other shrubs.

The Kaibab National Forest forms the southern boundary. Roads form the other boundaries.

In the intensive inventory, we found three roads which subdivide the unit into parcels which are less than 5,000 acres. None of the contiguous U.S. Forest Service lands are proposed for further wilderness consideration.

The vegetation and topography of the unit do provide some opportunities to avoid the evidences of man but those opportunities are not outstanding. No outstanding opportunities for primitive or unconfined types of recreation exist.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

LeFevre Canyon Unit No. 1-25

This unit is 10 miles east of Fredonia, north of U.S. Highway 89A. The terrain ranges from flat to gently rolling with some relatively shallow washes. It is covered with scattered juniper, grasses and cacti.

Roads and patented lands form the unit boundaries.

Water developments, several ways, and a telephone line are very visible in the unit. Cumulatively, these effects are substantially noticeable in the unit.

The open vista across the unit and its general lack of interesting features do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose dropping the unit from further consideration.

Muggins Flat Unit No. 1-26

This bi-state unit is 10 miles east of Fredonia. In Utah the unit is number UT-040-224. It is characterized by flat to slightly-broken topography covered by sagebrush and grasses.

Roads and state and patented lands form the boundaries.

Numerous roads, ways, and water developments are scattered throughout the unit. A 500 kv powerline runs through the center of it. These imprints are substantially noticeable.

Visibility throughout the unit is generally uninterrupted by the low relief and vegetation. And so, there are no outstanding opportunities solitude. Neither does the unit provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Shinarump Cliffs Unit No. 1-27

This bi-state unit is immediately east of Fredonia. Pinyon and juniper are found on the Shinarump Cliffs in the northern half while the southern half of the unit is a flat grassland.

In Utah, the unit number is UT-040-219.

The boundaries are formed by roads and patented lands.

Roads, ways, and water developments are found throughout the unit. There are some effects of off-road vehicle use along the top of the Shinarump Cliffs. Cumulatively, these imprints significantly detract from the natural appearance of the unit.

The flat portion of the unit does not provide opportunities for solitude. The vegetation along the Shinarump Cliffs provides better screening for solitude, but still does not provide outstanding opportunities for avoiding the evidences of

man. There are a few opportunities available for enjoying primitive or unconfined types of recreation. Those opportunities are not outstanding.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Wildcat Canyon Unit No. 1-28

The unit is south of U.S. Highway 89A, 5 miles southeast of Fredonia. It is principally a sagebrush flat with a few washes going through it. Pinyon and juniper are found throughout but they are scattered, except in the southern tip of the unit.

The boundaries are formed by roads, and state and patented lands.

A 500 kv powerline passes through the northern half of the unit. Numerous reservoirs, and ways form a network that covers the unit, leaving it in an unnatural condition.

The unit is rather large but the lack of topographic and vegetative screening, still do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The lack of significant features in the unit limits opportunities for primitive or unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Pigeon Canyon East Unit No. 1-29

This unit is 15 miles south of Fredonia. The western half is a sagebrush flat while the eastern half has low hills with pinyon, juniper, and large openings of sagebrush and grass separating them.

The boundaries are formed by roads and the Kaibab National Forest. A RARE II proposal for further planning has been made for Snake Gulch. The northern rim of Snake Gulch forms the unit's southern boundary.

The imprint of man is substantially noticeable and dominates the landscape. The unit is completely crisscrossed with over 15 miles of roads and over 25 miles of ways. Several livestock water developments are also located in it. A considerable amount of woodcutting has also taken place in the unit.

The terrain and vegetation do not provide sufficient screening to provide for solitude in the unit. Neither are there conditions that would provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Little Cedar Knoll Unit No. 1-30

This unit is 12 miles south of Fredonia. Its terrain includes rolling to steep hills and drainages. The vegetation is principally pinyon, juniper, and low desert shrubs.

The north and west boundaries are formed by roads and the east and south by chainings.

The unit is not in a natural condition. Numerous ways from a network throughout the unit, connecting several livestock water developments.

The size and narrow shape of the unit, combined with only fair topographic and vegetation screening, do not provide outstanding solitude. Although some opportunities for recreation exist, there are no significant features that would make those opportunities outstanding.

We propose to drop the unit from further wilderness consideration.

Kanab Creek Unit No. 1-31

This unit is 15 miles southwest of Fredonia. Kanab Creek runs the length of the unit and is fed by several side canyons. The rest of the unit is generally flat to gently rolling. The vegetation is principally low shrubs and grasses.

The north boundary is formed by the Kaibab Indian Reservation. Roads, and state and patented land form the rest of the boundary.

About 10,000 acres of the unit are in an unnatural condition or have been divided into parts too small to consider further. The imprints that are found within the unit include a 500 kv powerline, numerous water developments, corrals, and roads.

One road extends into the unit as a "cherry stem." The impacts are principally on or near the northern and eastern boundaries. A road cuts off the southern tip.

The topography and large size provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation also exist in Kanab Creek Canyon.

We propose that the natural portion of the unit undergo wilderness study.

Scotts Hole

Unit No. 1-32

The unit is on the Kanab Plateau 20 miles southwest of Fredonia. The landscape consists of gently rolling plains covered with sagebrush and low desert shrub.

The unit is bounded entirely by roads.

Because the landscape provides little screening, the improvements and disturbances in the unit are substantially noticeable, making it appear unnatural.

The same lack of topographic and vegetative diversity mean opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Hack Canyon (A)

Unit No. 1-33A

This unit is 25 miles southwest of Fredonia. The topography includes considerable elevation change from the bottoms of canyons to the rolling plateau above. There are many rugged sandstone canyons.

The boundaries are formed by Kaibab National Forest, Grand Canyon National Park, roads, and mining activities. The Forest Service and National Park Service are recommending their contiguous lands for wilderness designation.

Several of man's imprints can be found in the unit, but most are not substantially noticeable. The types of developments that are in the unit are water developments, corrals, trails, and roads. Along the north, east, and south borders some roads cut off parts of the unit that are less than 5,000 acres. Two roads in the Sunshine Point area extend into the unit as "cherry stems."

The unit's size, shape, and its natural screening combine to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The many scenic vistas, canyons, and geologic features provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the natural portion of the unit undergo wilderness study.

Hack Canyon (B)

Unit No. 1-33B

The unit is on the Kanab Plateau, 30 miles southwest of Fredonia. The landscape consists of rolling hills and the upper portion of Hack Canyon. Vegetation includes low-growing desert shrubs and scattered groves of juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads and a parcel of state land. Over 7 miles of ways throughout the interior and 2 reservoirs dominate the unit and make it unnatural.

The lack of adequate topographic and vegetative diversity mean opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Robinson Unit No. 1-34

The unit is on the Kanab Plateau, 35 miles southwest of Fredonia. The landscape is characterized by the 1,000-foot-deep Robinson Canyon and its side canyons, ridges, and the undulating terrain atop the Kanab Plateau. The vegetative cover is of pinyon, juniper, and low desert shrubs.

Most of the unit is natural. Several roads, however, are present in the eastern portion of the unit. Because of them we dropped 70 acres from the unit in two small parcels and a "cherry stem" road.

The rugged topography combined with the vegetative cover mean opportunities for solitude are outstanding. The same landscape character, when combined with the colorful rock formation, provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit meeting the wilderness criteria be studied further. We propose dropping the smaller portions that don't meet the criteria.

Nates Canyon Unit No. 1-38

The unit is on the Kanab Plateau, 35 miles southwest of Fredonia. It is characterized by gently-rolling hills cut by broad, shallow canyons with a vegetative cover of desert shrub and scattered groves of juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads and a section of state land.

The unit is in a natural condition. The improvements and disturbances of man in the unit are not substantially noticeable with the exception of 5 small reservoirs, one stock tank and a way.

The smooth terrain and a lack of dense or large vegetation do not provide enough screening to give outstanding opportunities for solitude. Those same factors provide less than outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Yellowstone Mesa Unit No. 1-39

This unit is 20 miles southwest of Fredonia. It contains a pinyon, juniper, and grass-covered mesa in the northern portion, and a grass and low shrub flatland in the southern part.

The boundary is formed by state and patented land on the north and west, and roads along its other boundaries.

Man's imprints substantially affect the unit. These imprints include water developments, a 500 kv powerline, gravel quarry, chaining, several dikes, numerous ways, and several roads.

The topographic and vegetative screening found in the unit is not good enough to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. There are no features that provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We recommend that the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Bull Pasture Unit No. 1-40

The unit is part of the Vermillion Cliffs, 10 miles southeast of Colorado City. It is contiguous to unit UT-040-218 in Utah. The landscape is cliffs, canyons, ridges and buttes with a vegetative cover of pinyon, juniper, and areas of sagebrush.

The unit is bounded by a combination of roads, state and patented lands, and the Kaibab Indian Reservation.

Several miles of ways, a road, and a reservoir are substantially noticeable and make the unit unnatural.

The landscape offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study because the unit is not natural.

Cottonwood Point Unit No. 1-41

This bi-state unit is east of Colorado City. In Utah its number is UT-040-143, and it is called Canaan Mountain. The unit has rugged sandstone ridges and peaks, with the only relatively level land in the canyons. The vegetation ranges from grasses and low shrubs at lower elevations to ponderosa pine scattered along its ridges.

The boundary is formed by patented lands and a road. The Utah portion is contiguous to Zion National Park.

Three small parcels of the Arizona portion are unnatural but the remainder is in a substantially natural condition. Man's imprints in the unit are a sanitary land fill, woodcutting, off-road vehicle use, and a water development.

The topography and vegetation provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. One boundary change was made, in accordance with BLM policy, where a narrow finger of public land extended outside the bulk of the unit in Rosy Canyon. The scenery and other geologic attractions provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We recommend the unit undergo further wilderness study.

Wild Band Pockets — Unit No. 1-45

The unit is in Antelope Valley, 25 miles south of Colorado City. The landscape consists of flat- to gently-rolling terrain with a small ridgeline and a vegetative cover of grasses and saltbush.

The unit is bounded by roads, 2 state sections, and the southern edge of an area determined to be unnatural in the initial inventory.

Minor imprints of man occur in the unit such as corrals, several ways, and 2 water catchments. The cumulative effect of these imprints is minimal, making the unit primarily natural.

Because the landscape provides little or no screening, the opportunities for solitude are less than outstanding. Likewise, the opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Swapp — Unit No. 1-47

This unit is 30 miles south of Colorado City. Its terrain is generally flat or rolling and occasionally dissected by washes. The vegetation is primarily low shrubs or grasses.

The boundaries follow roads and are adjacent to areas found to be unnatural during the initial inventory.

Roads and ways crisscross the unit, creating an overall unnatural appearance.

The flat terrain and narrow shape of the unit do not provide opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We recommend the unit be dropped from further consideration.

Hancock Knolls Unit No. 1-48

The unit is 35 miles south of Colorado City. The terrain is generally rolling with moderately steep hills. Five knolls rise above the open terrain and the entire unit is covered with low shrubs and scattered juniper trees.

The unit is bounded by roads and 2 sections of state land.

The over-6 miles of roads and ways, the 50 acres of chaining and the disturbed area around a stock tank combine to give the unit an unnatural appearance.

The combination of narrow shape, the medium relief and the sparse vegetation provides less than outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The lack of special features and the landscape character contribute to the lack of outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Broad Canyon Unit No. 1-49

This unit is 40 miles south of Colorado City. Most of it has broken topography with pinyon and juniper providing cover.

The boundary is formed by the Grand Canyon National Park, roads, and patented lands. Contiguous park lands have been proposed for wilderness.

Much of the unit has remained natural but there are several human imprints. Water developments, roads, ways, a cleared fence line, and a chaining (along the east, extending into Grand Canyon National Park).

The topography and vegetation do provide some screening in the unit. The screening is not enough, however, to give outstanding opportunities to avoid the evidences of man. The unit's shape also makes it impossible to avoid evidence of man. There are some opportunities for hiking and sightseeing, but the opportunities for these and other recreation are not outstanding.

We recommend this unit be dropped from further consideration.

Toroweap Unit No. 1-50

The unit is on the eastern slope of the Uinkaret Mountains, 15 miles southeast of the Mt. Trunbull townsite. The landscape is characterized by 6 cinder cones in the west, lava fields, washes, rock outcroppings and undulating plains in the east. The vegetation ranges from pinyon and juniper in the high country in the west, to sagebrush, blackbrush and other shrubs in the low land in the east.

The unit is bounded by roads, patented land, and Grand Canyon National Park.

Most of the unit is in a natural condition, except for 24 acres of agricultural development and a road and dike.

The rugged terrain and the dense vegetation in the west provide excellent screening for outstanding opportunities for solitude. One area of 88 acres, forming a narrow finger in the southeast, is dropped in accordance with BLM policy. The landscape also provides outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that that portion of the unit meeting the wilderness criteria be studied further, while those parcels not meeting the criteria be dropped from further wilderness study.

Mount Logan Unit No. 1-51

The unit is in the Sawmill Mountains, 6 miles southeast of Mt. Trumbull townsite. It is characterized by rugged topography and a variety of vegetation, ranging from low shrubs, pinyon, juniper, and, in high elevations, ponderosa pine.

The unit's boundaries are formed by roads and state and patented lands.

Much of the unit is natural. Man's imprints include water developments, a chaining, landing strip, several roads and ways, and a cleared fence line. Some of the roads cut off parcels of the unit that are less than 5,000 acres, but which are natural.

The size and shape of the unit, its rugged terrain and vegetative screening, provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the natural portion of the unit containing more than 5,000 acres undergo wilderness study.

Mt. Trumbull Unit No. 1-52

The unit is on the Uinkaret Plateau, 11 miles east of the town of Mt. Trumbull. The terrain is characterized by a 3,000-foot elevation change from the plains to the summit of the tallest mountain in the Arizona Strip District. This steep terrain is covered with pinyon, juniper, ponderosa pine, oak, aspen, and sagebrush.

The unit is bounded by roads, state lands, and several chainings in the east. Within the unit are many archeological sites.

Most of the unit is in a natural condition; however, the eastern portion contains several small areas of chainings that are not in a natural condition. Several spring developments and 2 ways are in the unit but do not dominate the landscape.

Because of the dense vegetation and the rugged topography, opportunities for solitude are outstanding. A narrow finger of the unit east has been deleted, in accordance with BLM policy.

The unit also provides outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that that portion of the unit meeting the wilderness criteria be studied further and that those portions not meeting the criteria be dropped from the review.

Marshall Ranch Unit No. 1-53

The unit is in the southern portion of the Uinkaret Plateau, 7 miles east of the town of Mt. Trumbull. The landscape consists of several cinder cones and rolling terrain with a vegetative cover of grasses, small shrubs, sagebrush, pinyon, and juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads and several sections of both state and patented lands.

Most of the unit is in a natural condition; however, several roads cut the unit into sub-units smaller than 5,000 acres.

There is not enough screening to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Neither does the landscape character provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Pugh Knolls Unit No. 1-55

The unit is on the Uinkaret Plateau, 15 miles northeast of the town of Mt. Trumbull. The landscape is cinder cones, basalt flows, and rolling terrain with a vegetative cover of pinyon, juniper, and sagebrush.

The unit is bounded by roads and several sections of state and patented lands.

Because of the cumulative effect of 35 miles of roads and ways throughout the interior, the unit is in an unnatural condition.

The opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding because of nature of the landscape and its inability to provide adequate screening or recreational interest.

We propose the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Crosby Tank Unit No. 1-56

The unit is in the southwest portion of the Uinkaret Plateau, 10 miles northeast of the town of Mt. Trumbull. The landscape is characterized by flat terrain with scattered cinder cones covered by sagebrush, other low growing shrubs, and grasses.

The unit is bounded by roads and several sections of state and patented land.

The man-made improvements in the unit do not dominate the landscape, and so it is in natural condition.

The opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding because of the nature of the terrain and vegetation.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Nickalas Unit No. 1-57

The unit is on the southwest edge of the Uinkaret Plateau, 35 miles southwest of Colorado City. The landscape is characterized by rolling hills and low, lava-rock-strewn bluffs. The vegetative cover is low growing, cold desert shrubs and grasses. One species of phacelia, which is on the sensitive plant list, is found in the unit.

The unit is bounded mainly by roads with several parcels of state and patented lands completing the boundary. A portion of the unit exist in an unnatural

condition because of the cumulative affect of 13 miles of roads and ways throughout, and 500 acres of chaining in the southwest. A larger-than-5,000-acre portion around Moriah Knoll in the north, appears to be in a natural condition.

Because of the nature of the landscape, there are few opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Hurricane Cliffs Unit No. 1-58

The unit is on the western edge of the Uinkaret Plateau, 30 miles southwest of Colorado City. The landscape is characterized by the 1000-foot Hurricane Cliffs, passing north to south through the unit, with rolling plains both atop and below the cliffs. The vegetative cover consists of grasses, low shrubs, and Phacelia, a plant species on the sensitive list.

The unit is bounded by roads nad parcels of state land. A portion of the east boundary is formed by the historic Temple Trail while another historic trail, the Dominguez-Escalante, passes through the middle.

The unit is generally unnatural in appearance due to the combined effect of 27 miles of roads and ways, 13 stock tanks, a dike and 3-1/2 miles of ditches.

The character of the cliffs is such that views along the cliffs and in the plains do not allow avoidance of the sights, sounds and evidence of others. The cliffs do not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Uinkaret Unit No. 1-59

The unit is on the Uinkaret Plateau 40 miles southwest of Fredonia. The landscape is characterized by rolling hills, bluffs, knolls, and lava flows covered with grasses, low shrubs, few trees, and phacelia, a plant species listed as sensitive. Two historic trails, the Dominguez-Escalante and the Temple Trail, pass through the unit.

The unit is bound entirely by roads and parcels of state land.

Owing to the cumulative effect of over 19 miles of roads and ways within the unit, 9 stock tanks, and a dike around the periphery, the unit is not in a natural condition.

Opportunities for solitude are not outstanding because of the terrain.

There are no outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation in the unit for the same reason.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Flat Top Unit No. 1-62

The unit is on the Uinkaret Plateau 30 miles southwest of Colorado City. The unit is characterized by generally flat and rolling hills dissected occasionally by wide, deep washes. This topography is covered with low shrubs, and grasses.

The unit is bounded by roads and two sections of state land.

The unit exists in an unnatural condition due to the cumulative visual effect of 5 miles of roads and ways within the unit and 6 stock tanks distributed around the periphery.

Owing to the nature of the terrain and the vegetative cover in the unit, there is not enough screening to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The featureless terrain within the unit holds little attraction for recreation activities.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further consideration as wilderness.

Rocks Unit No. 1-63

The unit is on the Uinkaret Plateau 35 miles southwest of Colorado City. It is characterized by generally flat or rolling hills with occasional washes and a small area in the middle of the unit of bluffs with lava outcrops. Vegetation in the unit consists of grasses and low shrubs.

The unit is bounded by roads and 2 state sections.

The unit exists in an unnatural condition due to the cumulative visual effects of stock tanks, reservoirs, over 5 miles of roads, dikes, and a rock quarry.

The nature of the landscape in the unit provides very little screening for avoiding the sight, sounds, and evidence of others. As a result, the opportunities for solitude are not outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further study as wilderness.

Snake Pond Unit No. 1-64

The unit is on the northern end of the Uinkaret Plateau, 25 miles southwest of Colorado City. The landscape is made up of flat or rolling hills with washes, and covered with low shrubs and grasses. Two plant species, Pediocactus and Phacelia, are found in the unit and are on the endangered and sensitive lists, respectively.

The unit is bounded by roads and several sections of state land. A portion of the historic Honeymoon Trail passes through the northern portion of the unit.

The cumulative effect of over 15 miles of roads and ways, 10 stock tanks, and dikes, and a large 500 kv transmission line through the center dominate the unit and leave it unnatural.

The opportunities for solitude in the unit are not outstanding due to the nature of the landscape and its inability to provide adequate screening. The near featureless terrain does not provide primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wildeness study.

White Pockets Unit No. 1-65

The unit is on the northern end of the Uinkaret Plateau 30 miles southwest of Colorado City. It is characterized by low bluffs and rolling hills with washes. The vegetative cover consists of low shrubs and grasses. Two plant species, Pediocactus and Phacelia are in the unit and are on the endangered and sensitive lists, respectively.

The boundary of the unit follows mainly roads and one portion of a section of state land.

The unit is in an unnatural condition due to 12 miles of roads and ways, 5 stock tanks, and dikes, and a large 500 kv transmission line across the north. The cumulative effect of these improvements is substantially noticeable.

Since the nature of the terrain provides little or no screening from the presence of others, the opportunities for solitude are not outstanding. Likewise, there are no outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

East Antelope Unit No. 1-66

The unit is on the Uinkaret Plateau 15 miles southwest of Colorado City. The landscape is flat plains, low smooth hills, small mesas covered with very

low-growing vegetation, and small areas of low density pinyon and juniper. One species of plant, Pediocactus, on the threatened list, is found in the unit.

The unit boundary is formed almost entirely by roads with a portion of state land completing the boundary on the northeast side. Much of the northern boundary is formed by the Honeymoon Trail.

Most of the unit is in a natural condition. The few improvements that are in the unit such as windmills, a reservoir, a corral, and a study plot, do not dominate the landscape. A small portion of the unit in the southeast is dominated by a large 500 kv transmission line. A road also crosses a small portion of the unit in the southwest.

The unit does not have enough screening to provide solitude. Neither are there outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Atkins Well — Unit No. 1-67

The unit is on the northern end of the Uinkaret Plateau, 10 miles southwest of Colorado City. The landscape is characterized by plains, low, smooth hills, and buttes covered with low vegetation such as snakeweed and grass.

The unit is bounded by roads and state and patented lands.

Most of the unit is natural. Evidence of man's imprint is substantially noticeable, however, in the reservoirs, corrals, and 2 buildings along the southern boundary.

Because the landscape provides little screening either topographically or vegetatively, the opportunities for solitude are not outstanding. There are also three narrow fingers where there is no solitude. The featureless terrain in the unit provides little attraction for recreationists to experience outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Spring Mountain — Unit No. 1-68

The unit is 6 miles west of Colorado City. The topography is slightly hilly with some small canyons and ravines. The predominant cover in the western portion is pinyon and juniper with sagebrush flats on the south and east.

The boundary is formed by state and patented lands and a road.

The unit has not remained in a natural condition. Imprints include a chaining, extensive woodcutting, several trails, prospecting scars, and a road.

Solitude can be found in some parts of the unit but the opportunities for it are not outstanding. The size and shape of the unit also detract from the opportunities for solitude. Inholdings in the east half of the unit create narrow fingers of public land that, according to BLM policy were removed from future consideration. Doing this reduces the size of the unit to less than 5,000 acres. Although there are some opportunities for hiking and rockhounding, the opportunities for those and other types of primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Canaan Gap — Unit No. 1-69

This bi-state unit is 10 miles west of Colorado City. The Utah portion is numbered UT-040-137. The topography and vegetation vary from sagebrush flats in the west to pinyon and juniper on Lost Spring Mountain.

The unit is bounded by roads, and state and patented lands.

Man's imprint is substantially noticeable in the unit. Much of the top of Lost Spring Mountain has been chained. Other imprints include water developments, a road, and several ways.

The unit provides some opportunities for solitude but the generally flat terrain and removal of vegetative screening by the chaining does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness considerations.

Cottonwood Canyon — Unit No. 1-71

This is a bi-state unit 20 miles west of Colorado City. The unit number for the Utah portion is UT-040-138. The topography is relatively flat or gently rolling except for the Hurricane Cliffs, which run the length of the unit. The vegetation is predominantly cresotebush on the northern end and shrubs and grasses toward the south end.

The boundaries are formed by roads, state and patented lands.

The unit is not natural. The principal imprints are water developments, a 500 kv powerline, several ways, and roads.

The unit does not possess outstanding opportunities for solitude. Although the unit is quite large, it is easy to see across it. The lack of vegetative and

topographic screening make it difficult to avoid the evidence of man. There are opportunities for some types of primitive and unconfined recreation, but opportunities for this kind of recreation are not outstanding.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

East Mesa Unit No. 1-72

This bi-state unit is 12 miles southeast of St. George, Utah. The unit number for the Utah portion is UT-040-135. The landscape consists of a large mesa, small knolls, and areas of flat to gently-sloping terrain. This unit has a vegetative cover ranging from creosote, yucca, and cacti in the north, to sagebrush and rabbitbrush in the south.

The unit is bounded by roads and 1 section of state land.

Most of the unit exists in a natural condition. A large 500 kv transmission line and the accompanying road, however, dominate an area across the center of the unit. The presence of these imprints divides the unit into 2 smaller sub-units, both of which appear natural.

Although the unit provides some opportunities for solitude, of a lack of adequate topographic and vegetative screening make those opportunities less than outstanding. The lack of landform or vegetative features that focus attention on primitive and unconfined types of recreation makes opportunities for those types of recreation less than outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Yellowhorse Flat Unit No. 1-73A

This unit is in Arizona, 16 miles southeast of St. George, Utah. There are grasses and scattered low shrubs covering the drainages, low hills, and large open areas.

The boundary is formed by roads.

Most of the unit has retained its primeval character, in its interior. Improvements along the boundary include minerals assessment activities, several water developments, and several ways.

There are some opportunities to avoid man's influences in some of the drainages but the opportunities for obtaining solitude the unit are not outstanding. There are no features in the unit that provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Quail Draw Unit No. 1-73B

This bi-state unit is 10 miles southeast of St. George, Utah. The unit number for the Utah portion is UT-040-134. The landscape consists of a portion of a large mesa, a large ridge, ravines, hills, and flat to sloping terrain on the north.

The vegetative cover ranges from cresote, yucca, and cacti in the north, to sagebrush, low-growing desert shrub, and areas of pinyon and juniper in the south.

The unit is bounded by roads and a large block of state land.

Half of the unit is natural. The other half is dominated by imprints of man such as mining prospects, ways, and a large 500 kv transmission line. These imprints are mainly in the northern end of the unit and in its southern tip.

Because of the relatively open terrain and the lack of dense vegetation for screening, the opportunity for solitude is not outstanding. The lack of natural features that would provide opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation make those opportunities less than outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Seegmiller Unit No. 1-74

This unit is in Arizona, 20 miles south of St. George, Utah. Part of the top and side of Seegmiller Mountain are included in the unit. Much of the rugged terrain is covered with a medium-density stand of pinyon and juniper.

The boundaries are formed by roads, state and patented lands, and an area that we determined to be unnatural during initial inventory.

Man's imprints in the unit are substantially noticeable. These include over 1,100 acres of chaining, several water developments, and several miles of ways.

The long, narrow shape of the unit and the lack of adequate topographic or vegetative screening make it difficult to experience solitude. There are no outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Gyp Pocket Unit No. 1-76

The unit is in Arizona in the Hurricane Valley, 20 miles southeast of St. George, Utah. The terrain consists of rolling hills and small knolls with a vegetative cover of low shrubs and grasses.

The unit is bounded by roads and 1 section of state land in the north.

Because man's imprint in the form of stock tanks, roads and ways, and a dike are substantially noticeable throughout the unit, the area appears unnatural.

The nature of the terrain and the vegetative cover prevent avoiding the sights, sounds, and evidence of others in the unit. Those same characteristics provide little opportunity for primitive and unconfined types of recreation in the unit. Therefore, the opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding.

We proposed the the unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Nutter Pond — Unit No. 1-77

This unit is in Arizona in Hurracane Wash, 28 miles southeast of St. George, Utah. Its terrain is mildly rugged with rolling hills occasionally dissected by washes. It is covered with low shrubs and grasses.

The boundaries are formed by roads and an area determined to be unnatural during initial inventory.

Man's imprints are visible throughout most of the unit, with their combined effects leaving it unnatural. The imprints include several water developments, dikes, and ways.

The open terrain does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Tower Hurricane — Unit No. 1-78

The unit is in Arizona, 20 miles southeast of St. George, Utah. The landscape is rolling plains, and some low hills covered with grasses and low shrubs.

The unit is bounded entirely by roads.

Although there are several imprints of man such as ways, catchments, and a canal, the unit remains in a natural condition.

Because there is a lack of adequate screening, both topographic and vegetative, the opportunities for solitude are not outstanding. Likewise, the nature of the terrain provides little or no opportunity for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Navajo Unit No. 1-79

The unit is in Arizona, adjacent to Hurricane Wash, 30 miles southeast of St. George, Utah. Its terrain is generally flat with some rolling hills and shallow washes. The vegetation is principally low shrubs or grasses.

The boundaries are formed by roads and state land.

There are a few livestock improvements in the unit but it is bisected by a road which leaves the remaining parcels too small for further review.

The unit's small size and its open, rolling terrain provides no outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose this unit be dropped from further review.

Hole-in-Wall Unit No. 1-80

The unit in Arizona, is just east of Main Street Valley, and 25 miles southeast of St. George, Utah. The terrain consults of hilly terrain cut by washes, and smooth plains. The vegetative cover is mostly grasses and low shrubs.

The unit is bounded entirely by roads.

Several miles of roads and ways and 7 stock tanks, dispersed throughout the unit, visually dominate the landscape making the unit unnatural.

Although some opportunities for solitude exist in the hilly portion of the unit, the screening is not adequate to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The nature of the terrain provides very little incentive for enjoyment of primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Main Street Unit No. 1-81

The unit is in Main Street Valley in Arizona, 25 miles south of St. George, Utah. The landscape consists of rolling plains and low-growing shrubs and grasses.

The unit is bounded by roads and state and patented lands.

The unit is in an unnatural condition because of several miles of ways, a water diversion structure, and a reservoir that, cumulatively, are substantially noticeable.

The nature of the landscape provides little screening for solitude and little or no incentive for recreationists. As a result the opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined type of recreation are not outstanding.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Hard Pond Unit No. 1-82

The unit is in Arizona, on the Uinkaret Plateau, 30 miles south of St. George, Utah. The terrain is midly rugged with rolling hills and small mesas. Low shrubs and grasses are the only vegetation present.

The unit is bounded by roads and 2 sections of state lands.

The imprint of man is evident in the unit in the form of 14 miles of roads and ways and 10 stock tanks dispersed through the interior. The cumulative effect of these imprints is that the unit is in an unnatural condition.

The nature of the landscape prevents adequate screening for avoiding the sights, sounds and evidence of others in the unit.

Owing to the lack of natural features of interest, the opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding.

We propose dropping the unit from further review.

Hooter Unit No. 1-83

This unit is in Arizona, 30 miles south of St. George, Utah. It is rolling in the east, slightly broken, and covered with grasses and shrubs. A few juniper are scattered throughout.

The boundaries are formed by roads and state land.

The unit is in a natural condition except for a road, some ways, and water developments.

The unit's relatively small size and overall lack of good topographic and vegetative screening do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Hurricane Wash Unit No. 1-84

The unit is in Arizona in Hurricane Valley, 35 miles southeast of St. George, Utah. The terrain consists of flat to rolling terrain with shallow washes and weathered slopes. The vegetative cover is grasses and desert scrub.

The unit is bounded by roads and state and patented lands.

The presence of 2 roads across the interior divides the unit into 3 smaller sub-units, all of which are too small for wilderness consideration.

The lack of both topographic an vegetative screening provides no outstanding opportunities for solitude. The nature of the landscape of the area does not offer outstanding opportunities for engaging in primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Round Pond Unit No. 1-85

This unit is 20 miles north of the town of Mt. Trumbull. It is generally flat and covered with low shrubs and grasses.

The unit is bounded by roads and state lands.

There are several developments that have caused the unit to lose its primeval character. These include water developments and ways.

The long, narrow shape and lack of topographic and vegetation screening do not provide opportunities for solitude nor primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Sink Hole Unit No. 1-86

This unit is 14 miles north of the town of Mt. Trumbull. It is slightly broken with low shrubs and grasses providing cover.

The boundaries are formed by roads and a parcel of state land.

The unit is essentially natural except for one water development near the boundary.

The poor topographic and vegetative screening and the unit's size do not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Mudhole Unit No. 1-87

The unit is in Main Street Valley, 15 miles northwest of Mt. Trumbull townsite. It is characterized by mildly-rugged hills with some rolling, open terrain. Vegetation consists of low shrubs and grasses.

The unit is bounded by roads and state and patented lands.

The unit is in an unnatural condition because of the dominant visual effect of 13 miles of roads and ways, 4 stock tanks and a corral. These imprints are throughout the unit.

The lack of topographic and vegetative screening severely limit the opportunities for solitude. The nature of the landscape doesn't provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Sullivan Unit No. 1-88

This unit is 12 miles northwest of the town of Mt. Trumbull. It is an area of medium relief occasionally broken by washes. The vegetation is principally low shrubs and grasses.

The unit is bounded by state lands and roads.

Man's imprints are substantially noticeable in the unit. These include water developments, a corral, and a road which bisects the unit, leaving two parts with less than 5,000 acres.

The topography and vegetation do not provide sufficient screening to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Additionally, the land ownership pattern creates several narrow fingers of public land which, according to BLM policy, are eliminated from further review. The unit does not provide any outstanding opportunities for primitive or unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Rocky's Unit No. 1-89

The unit is on the Uinkaret Plateau, 12 miles northwest of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The landscape is characterized by rolling hills and washes with pinyon and juniper scattered throughout in varying densities. Areas of sagebrush are found with the pinyon and juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads and state and patented lands.

There are over 14 miles of roads crossing the unit, and dividing it into eight sub-units, all of which are too small for further study.

The landscape character and the unit shape offer little screening for avoiding the sights, sounds, and evidence of others in the unit. The lack of any natural features that would focus a visitor's attention means the opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation not outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Poverty Mountain Unit No. 1-91

This unit is 12 miles west of the town of Mt. Trumbull. The unit is characterized by a steep-sided but nearly level-topped mountain, with basalt ledges, and rock slopes scattered throughout. The vegetation varies from sparse stands of pinyon and juniper trees, to pockets of dense pinyon and juniper, to sagebrush-covered openings.

The boundary is formed by roads and state lands and an area that was determined to be unnatural during the initial inventory.

The western and northern portions of the unit have not remained in a natural condition. These imprints include water developments, a building, several roads and ways, corrals, and a chaining. A road cuts off the western end, leaving a section too small for further review and 7,872 acres in a generally natural condition.

The land ownership pattern, more open vegetation, and lack of rugged terrain do not create outstanding opportunities for solitude. This portion includes narrow fingers of land that detract from the quality of the solitude and a state section of land in the east center of the unit that makes two very narrow corridors of undisturbed public land.

There are no outstanding opportunities to enjoy primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Parashant Unit No. 1-93

The unit is part of the Shivwits Plateau and is 8 miles southwest of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The terrain in the unit consists mainly of Parashant Canyon with many smaller side canyons and gulches, and rolling, hilly portions of the plateau. The vegetation ranges from open sagebrush and burrobrush areas to medium-density stands of pinyon and juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads and 2 parcels of patented lands.

Most of the unit is in a natural condition.

There are many roads that divide the unit into 8 sub-units. Of the 8 sub-units, 6 are smaller than 5,000 acres, 1 is in an unnatural condition because of the cumulative effect of man's imprint, and the last and largest sub-unit exists in a natural condition.

The rugged and varied terrain provides most of the excellent screening in the unit. When combined with the fair vegetative screening present, the opportunities for solitude are outstanding. Opportunities for hiking are also outstanding because of the potential challenges to the hiker in the rugged terrain.

We propose that the portion of the unit in a natural condition be studied further for wilderness, and that the small sub-units and the sub-unit in an unnatural condition be dropped from further wilderness study.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-94

The unit is 10 miles south of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The terrain varies from flat to hilly and the vegetative cover is primarily grasses and low shrubs with scattered juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads, patented land, and National Park Service land to the south.

The unit is not in a natural condition. The cumulative effect of many ways and a dirt airstrip dominate the landscape.

Because the topographic relief is low and the vegetative cover is inadequate, the ability to screen oneself from the sights, sounds, and evidence of others is poor. This results in the unit having no outstanding opportunities for solitude. The same lack of natural features make opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation less than outstanding.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-95

The unit is 10 miles south of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The terrain consists mainly of the east slopes and cliffs of Parashant and Trail canyons with generally flat areas in the east. The vegetation in the east consists of scattered juniper with grasses while the steep slopes in the west have a sparse coverinig of low shrubs and cacti.

The unit is bounded by roads, patented land, and National Park Service land.

Most of the unit exists in a natural condition. Two roads divide the unit, however, into 3 sub-units, 2 of which are too small. The larger sub-unit, in the west, appears natural.

Because of open vistas and inadequate topographic and vegetative screening, the opportunities for solitude are not outstanding. Opportunities for several activities are present in the unit but they are not outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Dansil Canyon Unit No. 1-96A

This unit is 15 miles southwest of the Mt. Trumbull townsite. It is characterized by sparse vegetative cover and a 200-foot-deep canyon.

The boundaries are created by a road and the boundary for Lake Mead National Recreation Area lands that have been proposed for wilderness designation.

The unit is in a completely natural condition.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in Dansil Canyon as it goes through the unit. Opportunities for sightseeing and photography exist but neither they nor the opportunities for other types of activities are outstanding.

We propose that this unit undergo further wilderness study.

Parashant Wash Unit No. 1-96B

The unit is on the Shivwits Plateau, 15 miles west of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The landscape consists of gently rolling hills with broad washes and a vegetative cover of open stands of pinyon and juniper with few pockets of denser stands.

The unit is bounded entirely by roads.

The unit is in an unnatural condition because of 2 miles of roads and 14 miles of ways that are dispersed through it. The cumulative effect of the roads and ways in that they are substantially noticeable throughout.

The smooth topography and the open vegetative pattern provide inadequate screening for an outstanding solitary experience. The lack of focal feature in the unit makes the unit unattractive to those wanting to enjoy outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Grassy Mountain Unit No. 1-96C

This unit is 12 miles southwest of the Mt. Trumbull townsite. It is characterized by a variety of landscapes ranging from canyons and deep gullies to rolling uplands and mountain slopes. The vegetation varies from ocotillo at its lower elevations, to shrubs, pinyon, juniper, and scattered ponderosa pine at the highest elevations.

The unit is bounded by roads, state and patented lands and Lake Mead National Recreation Area lands that are proposed for wilderness designation.

Man has made many imprints on the unit. There are several water developments, corrals, mining scars, buildings, cleared fence lines, ways, and roads. These developments caused parts of the northern end of the unit to be dropped because of cumulative impacts or because areas of less than 5,000 acres were separated from the unit.

One road separates Grassy Mountain from the rest of the unit, forming sub-unit, 1-96D, Andrus Canyon. No significant imprints remain in the Grassy Mountain unit.

The rugged topography and dense pinyon and juniper forests found within the new boundaries of unit 1-96C provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose unit 1-96C undergo wilderness study.

Andrus Canyon Unit No. 1-96D

This unit was a portion of unit 1-96C until the intensive inventory. The location and boundary descriptions of unit 1-96C apply to this unit.

There are additional imprints found in this unit that are not in unit 1-96C. These imprints include a "cherry stem" road extending 5 miles south into the unit from Agway Valley. Another "cherry stem" is found in the southeast corner and extends to some significant mining impacts and on to Mud Spring.

The large size of the unit end its topographic and vegetative screening and diversity provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit undergo wilderness study.

North Dellenbaugh — Unit No. 1-97

The unit is on the Shivwits Plateau, 20 miles southwest of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The terrain consists of the basalt-capped Castle Peak with numerous washes and basalt outcroppings radiating from the summit. The vegetation is comprised of pinyon, juniper, ponderosa pine, manzanita, turbinello oak, and some cholla.

The unit is bounded by roads and state and patented lands.

Although there are imprints of man in the unit such as 3 miles of ways, a diversion dam, a corral and 3 miles of fence line scars, they are dispersed over the unit and do not detract from the naturalness of it. There are 2 imprints that caused us to drop 20 acres of the unit that are unnatural because of a chaining and a road.

The high relief and the dense vegetative cover combine to provide excellent screening, making opportunities for solitude outstanding. There are opportunities for several primitive and unconfined types of recreation but they are not outstanding.

We propose that that portion of the unit that exists in a natural condition be studied further and that the small acreage that is unnatural be dropped from further wilderness study.

(No Name) — Unit No. 1-98

This unit is 21 miles southwest of the Mt. Trumbull townsite. Its vegetation includes a medium-density stand of ponderosa pine and scattered pinyon, juniper, and some openings filled with shrubs. There is 100 feet of relief in the unit.

It is bounded on three sides by patented land and on the south by Lake Mead National Recreation Area lands that are identified as potential wilderness additions.

A way through the southeast corner of the unit is the only imprint left by man.

The lack of topographic and dense vegetative screening does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

G & F Unit No. 1-99

The unit is on the Shivwits Plateau, 25 miles southwest of the Mt. Trumbull townsite. The terrain consists of a rounded knoll with basalt-covered slopes. The vegetative cover is comprised of high densities of pinyon and juniper, small groves of ponderosa pine, oak, and small areas of sagebrush.

The unit is bounded by patented land on three sides and National Park Service lands proposed for wilderness on the south.

The unit is in a natural condition and contains no improvements or disturbances.

The combination of medium topography and dense vegetation provide excellent screening making opportunities for solitude outstanding. Outstanding opportunities are present for sightseeing from a prominent basalt outcrop in the center of the unit. Excellent views of the unit and of the surrounding plateau country are possible.

We propose that the entire unit undergo further wilderness study.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-100

This unit is 27 miles southwest of the Mt. Trumbull townsite. The relief includes a low ridge and shallow gulches. Its vegetation includes medium-density pinyon and juniper with scattered oak, ponderosa pine, and sagebrush in the openings.

It is bounded on three sides by patented land and on the south by Lake Mead National Recreation Area lands that are identified as potential wilderness.

A way from the southeast corner to the center is man's only imprint.

The combination of low relief and medium density vegetative corner do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose this unit be dropped from further consideration.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-101

The unit is on the Shivwits Plateau, 25 miles southwest of the Mt. Trumbull townsite. The terrain ranges from flat to gently undulating on the east, to small gulches and hollows in the west. Vegetation includes high-density pinyon and juniper, oak, manzanita, sagebrush and several groupings of ponderosa pine.

The unit is bounded on three sides by patented land and on the south by National Park Service lands identified as potential wilderness additions.

The unit is in an unnatural condition because of the cumulative effect of a 1-mile road, a large reservoir, part of a chained area, and a steel tank and troughs.

The screening provided by the combination of topography and vegatation is good but it is not adequate to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding because there is nothing in the unit to attract recreationists interested in those types of recreation.

We propose the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-102

This unit is 28 miles southwest of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The topopgraphy consists of level to slightly-rolling terrain. The vegetation consists primarily of open stands of pinyon and juniper trees.

The boundaries are formed by patented lands on three sides and Lake Mead National Recreation Area lands that have been identified as potential wilderness additions.

Man's imprints found in the units include a small chaining and a way. No other imprints exist.

The open vegetation and low relief do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Burnt Canyon Unit No. 1-103

The unit is on the Shivwits Plateau, 25 miles southwest of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The landscape consists of low rounded hills and open flats with a vegetative cover of medium- to dense-stands of pinyon and juniper, areas of ponderosa pine, sagebrush, and manzanita.

The unit is bounded by roads, chainings, and patented lands.

Most of the unit is in a natural condition, with all of man's imprints around the perimeter of the units. Imprints such as roads, a mining prospect area, ways, and several large reservoirs are substantially noticeable. Because of them, we dropped 575 acres from the unit.

The combination of topographic and vegetative screening doesn't provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The opportunities for primitive and

unconfined types of recreation aren't outstanding because the landscape provides little incentive or attraction for recreationists.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Salt House — Unit No. 104A

The unit is 25 miles southwest of Mt. Trumbull townsite, on the western edge of the Shivwits Plateau. The unit's terrain varies from rolling and hilly in the south and east to high cliffs, steep slopes, and deep canyons in the north and west. The vegetative cover ranges from blackbrush and low-growing shrubs, to heavy densities of pinyon and juniper at the higher elevations.

The unit is bounded by roads and state and patented land.

Most of the unit is in a natural condition. The presence of 37 miles of roads, however, divides the unit into 17 sub-units. Of the 17 sub-units, 15 are smaller than the required 5,000 acres. This leaves 2 sub-units, Salt House (1-104A) and Mustang Point (1-104B).

Sub-unit 1-104A contains 13 miles of ways and 4 reservoirs that are widely dispersed throughout the interior. These imprints are not substantially noticeable because of the nature of landscape.

The opportunities for solitude are outstanding because of the varied and colorful terrain and the dense vegetation found over much of the unit. The opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding because the landscape provides little incentive or attraction for recreationists.

We propose the unit undergo further wilderness study.

Mustang Point — Unit No. 1-104B

This unit was a portion of unit 1-104 (Salt House) until the intensive inventory. The location and boundary descriptions of 1-104A apply to this unit.

There are imprints of man found in this unit that are not in unit 1-104A. These imprints include 4 miles of road in the northwest, 12 miles of ways throughout the interior, 2 steel water tanks, several reservoirs and one building near the edge of the unit. The road, steel water tanks, several reservoirs and the buildings are all deleted from the unit because they aren't natural. The remaining ways and reservoirs are not substantially noticeable and do not dominate the landscape.

The unit contains a rugged and varied landscape that, when combined with the vegetation, provides excellent screening making opportunities for solitude outstanding. Those same qualities provide the recreationist with several outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the unit undergo further wilderness study.

Hidden Wash Unit No. 1-110

The unit is 18 miles west of Mt. Trumbull townsite. It contains broken topography with canyons and ridges covered with a medium stand of pinyon and juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads and state land.

The unit has not remained in a natural state. The imprints of man are located throughout the unit. They include water developments, several miles of roads and ways, and several miles of bulldozed fence line. The cumulative effects of all the imprints leave the unit unnatural.

The canyons, ridges, and vegetative cover in the unit combine to provide enough screening to make the opportunities for solitude outstanding. The unit's size and shape also contribute to the opportunities for obtaining solitude. There are opportunities for some types of primitive and unconfined recreation but those opportunities are not outstanding.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Last Chance Unit No. 1-111

This unit is 22 miles west of the Mt. Trumbull townsite. It contains a portion of the 1,800-foot-high Upper Grand Wash Cliffs, several canyons, and broken topography. Vegetation varies from nearly barren areas to dense stands of pinyon and juniper.

The boundaries are formed by roads and state land.

Although some of man's imprints are locally significant, the unit has generally retained its primeval character. An area on the western boundary has a concentration of water developments, roads and ways that cumulatively are significant. A "cherry stem" road extends into the unit from the north. The disturbance left by a buried pipeline along the southern boundary road has separated a small, narrow parcel from the unit. Other developments include other water developments, corrals, several miles of ways, and a line shack.

The large size and topographic and vegetative screening combine to provide overall outstanding opportunities for solitude. The variety of landscape character provides outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit retaining its natural character undergo wilderness study.

Nutter Unit No. 1-116

This unit is 21 miles northwest of the Mt. Trumbull townsite. It contains a 1400-foot-high escarpment, several gulches, small canyons, and broken topography. The vegetation varies from low shrubs and scattered pinyon and juniper to more dense stands of pinyon and juniper.

The boundaries are formed by roads and state land.

Much of the most rugged portion of the unit has remained natural while flatter areas have been disturbed. These disturbances include a chaining, water developments, roads and ways. Four disturbed portions along the eastern boundary were removed from the unit.

A road and part of the southern boundary are located within one-eighth mile of each other. According to BLM policy, the narrow finger left by this situation may be dropped from further review. This action reduces the unit to less than 5,000 acres. The rest of the unit is also narrow and does not have sufficient topographic and vegetative screening to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Englestead Unit No. 1-117

This unit is 18 miles northwest of the Mt. Trumbull townsite. The topography consists of rolling hills and shallow washes. Vegetation includes grasses, desert scrub, and open stands of pinyon and juniper.

The boundaries are formed by roads and state land.

Man's work is substantially noticeable in the unit. Developments include water developments, a chaining, several ways and a road. The road divides the unit into parcels of less than 5,000 acres.

The unit's small size and lack of topographic and vegetative screening do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. There are no outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Shoebuckle Unit No. 1-118

The unit is on the Shivwits Plateau, 20 miles northwest of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The landscape is characterized by broken terrain and a medium density of pinyon and juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads and a section of state land.

Although many portions are in a natural condition, many roads divide the unit into areas smaller than 5,000 acres.

The topographic and vegetative screening in the unit are not adequate for providing outstanding opportunities for solitude. The lack of natural features makes the unit unattractive to recreationists wanting to enjoy primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Hobble Pond Unit No. 1-125

The unit is in Arizona, on the Shivwits Plateau, 30 miles south of St. George, Utah. The landscape consists of rolling hills dissected by washes, with low shrubs and scattered junipers.

The cumulative effect of 25 miles of roads and ways, 5 stock tanks, and 600 acres of chaining makes the unit unnatural.

The combination of topopgraphic and vegetative screening is not adequate for providing outstanding opportunities for solitude. The featureless terrain offers little attraction to recreationists seeking primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Wolf Hole Unit No. 1-131

The unit is in Arizona, 25 miles south of St. George, Utah. The topography consists of rolling and broken hills, flats, and washes. vegetation consists of sagebrush and varying densities of pinyon and juniper.

The boundaries are formed by roads, state and patented lands, and an area that was determined unnatural during initial inventory.

The imprint of man is substantially noticeable in the unit. Those imprints are dispersed through the unit and include water developments, a chaining, corrals, several miles of ways, and a road.

Topographic and vegetative screening is not sufficient to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Although some types of primitive and unconfined recreation may be conducted, opportunities for them are not outstanding.

We propose dropping this unit from further consideration.

Purgatory Unit No. 1-132

The unit is in Arizona, 18 miles south of St. George, Utah. Its topography varies from gently rolling to broken, and includes several miles of cliff line. The vegetation varies in density and includes low shrubs, cacti, and grasses at the lower elevations and dense stands of pinyon and juniper and some ponderosa pine higher up.

The unit is bounded by roads and state and patented lands. The Turbinella-Gambel Oak Natural Area is on its southern end.

Much of the unit has been significantly disturbed. The disturbances include water developments, a building, chainings, mining scars, several miles of ways, and several miles of roads. The roads have separated several parcels of less than 5,000 acres from the remainder of the unit. These imprints are scattered throughout the unit except for the east central portion where a small parcel along the boundary is unnatural. The area remaining in a natural condition and including 5,000 or more acres is along the east boundary.

The unit does contain outstanding opportunities for solitude with its broken topography and dense vegetation. One of the larger deer herds on the Arizona Strip is located in the unit and provides outstanding hunting.

We propose that the portion of the unit meeting the wilderness criteria undergo wilderness study.

Mokaac Mountains Unit No. 1-133

The unit is in Arizona, 14 miles south of St. George, Utah. It is characterized by topography that varies from smooth slopes to fairly steep and broken hillsides. Vegetation varies from desert shrubs to open stands of pinyon and juniper.

The boundaries are formed by roads and state and private lands.

Man has significantly affected the natureless of the unit. Man's imprints include water developments, a 500 kv powerline, extensive mining claim assessment scars, chainings, corrals, ways, and roads.

The unit does not contain the topographic and vegetative screening needed to provide outstanding solitude. However, when its large size is considered in

conjunction with the available screening, there are opportunities for outstanding solitude. The variety of terrain in the unit also allows outstanding opportunities in primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration because is isn't natural.

Mount Emma Unit No. 1-136

The unit is on the west slope of the Uinkaret Mountains, 12 miles southeast of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The terrain is comprised of cinder cones, lava slopes, and hills, open flats, escarpments, and alluvial drainages. The vegetative cover includes grasses, cacti, sagebrush, pinyon, and juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads, patented lands and National Park Service lands being considered for wilderness.

Most of the unit is in a natural condition; however, in the north and west, imprints of man are substantially noticeable. Those imprints are 4 miles of roads, 5 reservoirs, 1 wildlife catchment, a pipeline, a way, and a large old chaining. Two other small areas in the south and the east contain reservoirs that dominate the landscape.

The opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation are outstanding because of the variety of topography and vegatation and the scenic nature of the unit in the east.

We propose the portion of the unit in a natural condition undergo further wilderness study and the unnatural portions be dropped from further study.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-137

The unit is in the Uinkaret Mountains 12 miles southeast of Mt. Trumbull townsite. The terrain consists of 2 cinder cones with steep slopes and an area of flats to the east. The vegetative cover includes oak, manzanita, ponderosa pine, pinyon, juniper, and sagebrush.

The unit is bounded by roads, state land, and National Park Service lands being considered for wilderness.

Most of the unit is natural except for several miles of wide clearing for a fence line. These fence lines are very noticeable and dominate the landscape. They are permanent improvements that effectively eliminate most of the unit by making 2 small sub-units that are separated from the Park Service lands. There is one remaining sub-unit in the east that is contiguous to the park and exists in a natural condition.

The opportunities for solitude are good in most parts of the unit; however, in the remaining parcel that is natural the opportunities are less than outstanding because of the smoother terrain and more open vegetative pattern. The opportunities for several primitive and unconfined types of recreation are good in the unit; however, in the remaining parcel that is natural, the opportunities are less than outstanding, because of a lack of features attracting recreationalists.

We propose the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-138

The unit is 48 miles south of Colorado City. Its topography includes a broad, open cliff face and alluvial slope. The vegetation consists of desert shrubs and a few scattered junipers.

The unit boundary is formed by patented, state and Grand Canyon National Park lands. The park lands have been proposed for wilderness designation.

The unit is in a natural condition.

The lack of topographic and vegetative screening does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The generally featureless terrain does not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-139

The unit is 45 miles south of Colorado City. The topography censists of smooth and an open cliff face. Vegetation is principally low desert scrub.

The boundaries are formed by patented land and Grand Canyon National Park lands proposed for wilderness designation.

Ways are man's only imprints in the unit.

The openness of the unit precludes any opportunities to obtain solitude or participate in primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-140

The unit is 40 miles south of Colorado City. The vegetation includes desert scrub and a few open stands of pinyon and juniper. The topography consist of level to gently-rolling terrain and Hancock Knoll.

The boundary is formed by roads and Grand Canyon National Park lands that have been proposed for wilderness.

A chaining is located in the east end and extends into the park. This and a way are the principal imprints left by man.

The lack of topographic variation and the poor vegetative screening do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-141

The unit is 40 miles south of Colorado City. Its topography consists of flat to rolling terrain. Overall vertical relief is 100 feet. Most of the unit is covered w th desert scrub with some open stands of pinyon and juniper.

The unit is bounded by roads and Grand Canyon National Park lands that are proposed for wilderness.

Man's imprints include a way and chaining that extends into the park. The rest of the unit has remained in a natural condition.

The topographic and vegetative screening do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further consideration.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-143

The unit is 40 miles south of Colorado City. Its topography is generally flat to gently rolling with 250 feet relief overall. Desert scrub and open pinyon and juniper stands make up most of the vegetation.

The boundary is formed by roads, an area determined unnatural during initial inventory, and Grand Canyon National Park lands proposed for wilderness designation.

The southern half of the unit has been chained, reducing its area of naturalness. There are also water developments and ways in it. These imprints have left the unit in an unnatural condition.

The chaining separates the unit from park lands, leaving it too small for further consideration. No opportunities exist for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-145

The unit is 42 miles southeast of Colorado City. The topography consists of flat to rolling terrain covered with desert scrub and scattered groves of juniper.

The boundary is formed by roads, an area found to be unnatural during the initial inventory, and Grand Canyon National Park lands proposed for wilderness.

The unit is in an overall natural condition. Man's only imprints are a reservoir and a few miles of ways.

The narrow unit is on open terrain with vegetation that does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

(No Name) Unit No. 1-146

This unit is 40 miles southeast of Colorado City. Its topography is flat to gently rolling and is covered with desert scrub and scattered groves of pinyon and juniper trees.

The boundaries are formed by roads and Grand Canyon National Park lands proposed for wilderness designation.

Man's impacts in the area include several miles of ways and a reservoir. These do not substantially degrade naturalness of most of the unit.

The lack of relief and vegetative screening presents outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation to exist. There are no outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Phoenix District

Mt. Wilson(A) Unit No. 2-1A

The unit is 55 miles northwest of Kingman. A nine-mile portion of the Black Mountains, which includes Wilson Ridge, is encompassed by the unit. Vegetation is typical of a cresote-bursage community. The unit is bounded on the southeast by a transmission line and on all other sides by the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The National Park Service's proposed Kingman Wash wilderness is contiguous to the unit along its northern and northwestern boundaries.

The unit is essentially natural because the few man-made impacts within the unit are not substantially noticeable. These impacts include two vehicle ways, an old wooden cabin, and an old water trough.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude exist within the unit because of the excellent topographic screening provided by the numerous rugged canyons and valleys. While there are a variety of primitive recreation opportunities available to the visitor, we do not consider these outstanding because the topography of the unit will concentrate and confine visitors to the valleys and side ridges.

We propose that the unit undergo wilderness study because it is natural, offers opportunities for solitude, and is adjacent to the National Park Services' Kingman Wash wilderness proposal.

Mt. Wilson(B) Unit No. 2-1B

Mt. Wilson is 20 miles southwest of Boulder Dam. It is characterized by a bajada and a desert plain. Cresote and catclaw are the primary vegetative covers.

Originally the unit was part of Unit 2-1, but was separated from the remainder of that unit by a powerline and access road along the northwest side. Elsewhere the unit is bounded by the Temple Bar Road, highway 93, and private land.

The area is in a natural condition with the imprints of man substantially unnoticeable. Two boundary changes were required to remove unnatural areas. The absence of topographic diversity and vegetative screening, coupled with the unit's size and shape fails to provide opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration as it lacks solitude or outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

Squaw Peak Unit No. 2-2

This unit is 8 miles west of Willow Beach (Lake Mead National Recreation Area). A portion of the White Hills trend north to south in the unit with a large outwash plain on both sides of the range. Vegetative cover is primarily Mohave desert scrub, cresote, and bursage, and is generally sparse. The unit is bounded by Lake Mead National Recreation Area and by roads.

During the intensive inventory, boundary changes were required in six areas. Because of the presence of roads, five areas are deleted from the unit. In another area the boundary was extended to include 425 acres when we determined that the original boundary "road" did not meet the road definition. The remainder of the unit is essentially natural because the 5 miles of vehicle ways are not substantially noticeable.

Limited vegetative screening and poor topographic complexity provide less than outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Trail Rapids Hills Unit No. 2-3

This unit is 50 miles north of Kingman. It is bounded by the Lake Mead National Recreation Area (proposed wilderness area #9), private land, and roads.

Unit 2-3 is the northermost portion of the White Hills and is comprised primarily of low, rounded volcanic features above an outwash plain. Vegetation is Mohave desert scrub with a sparse cresote and bursage community. Joshua trees, Mohave yucca, and some yucca baccata are found throughout the unit in small quantities. Small amounts of catclaw are found along the drainages.

Several boundary changes were made to exclude unnatural areas. The remaining portion of the unit is essentially natural with no apparent man-made impacts.

The hills and drainages within the unit lack both the complexity and vegetative screening required for solitude. Primitive recreational opportunities also are not outstanding because the ordinary character of the landscape precludes most types of dispersed primitive recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration because it does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, is not a significant continuation of the National Park Service wilderness proposal and does not materially contribute to it.

South Detrital Valley Unit No. 2-4/5

This unit is in Mohave County, 45 miles northwest of Kingman, and consists of a sparsely vegetated cresote flat. It is bounded by the 345 kv Mead-Liberty powerline, roads, and private land.

During the field inventory we determined that the road that was thought to separate unit 2-4 (Central Detrital Valley) and unit 2-5 (South Detrital Valley) is not a road. Therefore these two units were combined to form one unit.

The unit retains its apparent naturalness because the few man-made impacts are not substantially noticeable.

The unit's poor vegetative screening and limited topography do not provide opportunities for solitude. Primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities are poor because of the character of terrain and vegetation, and the lack of any interesting natural features.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review because it does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

Pope Mine Unit No. 2-6

The unit is adjacent to the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, 18 miles southeast of Hoover Dam. The topography is characterized by a series of gently-rolling hills. Vegetative cover is sparse and dominated by cresote, bursage, and Mohave yucca. Although the unit is less than 5,000 acres, it is adjacent to a National Park Service wilderness proposal. The Lake Mead National Recreation Area forms the western boundary while the remaining sides are bounded by roads.

The unit retains its apparent naturalness because the few ways and mineral prospects within the unit are not substantially noticeable.

Opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are poor in this unit because of its small size, sparse vegetative screening and limited topographic diversity. Even when these opportunities are considered along with potential wilderness proposals of the National Park Service adjacent to the unit, they are not outstanding.

We propose that this area be dropped from further wilderness consideration because it does not meet the size criteria, fails to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, even when considered as a natural continuation of the adjacent National Park Service wilderness proposal.

Van Deeman

Unit No. 2-7

This unit is 20 miles southeast of Hoover Dam and is contiguous to a National Park Service wilderness proposal. It is bisected by the Black Mountains which run from north to south. The east scarp of the mountains is a gently-sloping bajada, while the west slope is steep and cut by a number of washes. Vegetation within the unit consists of Mohave desert scrub. The unit is bounded by roads and the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Because of roads and human impacts in the eastern portion of the unit, the boundary has changed. The remainder of the unit is essentially natural with the imprints of man substantially unnoticeable.

The complex topography on the west slope of the Blacks provides opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Because of the unit's small size, these opportunities are outstanding only if considered along with the contiguous National Park Service wilderness proposal.

We propose that the portion of the unit that is in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Mockingbird

Unit No. 2-8

This unit is adjacent to the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, 25 miles southeast of Hoover Dam.

The unit is bounded by the Four Corners-El Dorado 500 kv power transmission line, roads, private and state land, and the National Recreation Area to the west.

The Black Mountains run from north to south through the unit. The east slope of the Blacks within the inventory unit is gently-sloping bajada, however the major portion is along the west slope and is composed of rolling hills cut by numerous washes. Vegetation is sparse Mohave scrub.

The overall impact of the vehicle ways and mining activities within the unit is negligible and substantially unnoticeable, and the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature.

The unit does not possess outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation by itself because of its small size. But it does contain outstanding opportunities when considered with the contiguous National Park Service wilderness proposal.

We propose that this unit undergo wilderness study.

Black Mountains North Unit No. 2-9

The unit is 25 miles northwest of Kingman. The topography is characterized by rugged peaks, ridges, and volcanic plugs and dikes. Vegetation in the unit is characteristic of the Upper Sonoran grassland with juniper, yucca, catclaw, bursage and cresote being predominate. The unit is bounded by roads and by the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

The unit retains its essential naturalness because the few imprints of man within the unit are not substantially noticeable.

The numerous deep canyons, deeply-cut washes and low, rolling hills provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that this unit undergo wilderness study.

Burns Spring Unit No. 2-10

This unit is 6 miles north of Highway 68 and is adjacent to the eastern edge of the southern portion of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The unit is also bounded by a combination of roads, and private and state lands. The topography of the unit is very complex and includes a portion of the Black Mountains. Numerous peaks, washes and canyons characterize the area. Vegetation cover is typical of the Upper Sonoran juniper grassland.

The unit retains its essential naturalness because the man-made imprints are not substantially noticeable.

The diverse topography within the rugged and highly disected mountains, the deep washes, and the remote location provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that this unit undergo wilderness study.

Mount Tipton Unit No. 2-12/42

The unit is in the central portion of the Cerbat Mountains, 3 miles north of Chloride. A rugged nine-mile portion of these mountains are in the unit. Pinyon pine, shrub oak, and desert ceanothus are the predominate vegetative covers.

We made boundary changes to exclude areas where there were man-made improvements or where major outside sights and sounds affected the opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. The remaining portion of the unit retains its apparent naturalness because the imprints of man's work are not substantially noticeable.

The diverse, rugged topography, interesting features, and excellent vegetative screening, provide visitors with outstanding opportunties for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit that is essentially natural undergo wilderness study.

Grapevine Wash — Unit No. 2-14

The unit is 60 miles north of Kingman and is contiguous to the National Park Service's wilderness proposal #22. The unit is also bounded by private land. The terrain is characterized by numerous east-west running drainages except for a small portion of the Grand Wash Cliffs. Sparse vegetative cover is provided by yucca, blackbrush, Morman tea, ocotillo, and haplopappus.

The entire unit is natural with no evidence of man's activities.

Taken by itself, the unit lacks opportunities for outstanding solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. The unit is contiguous, though, to large tracts of lands that do offer outstanding opportunities, and contributes to those opportunities.

Since the unit is adjacent to a National Park Service wilderness proposal and is also a natural extension of a significant natural feature, the Grand Wash Cliffs, we propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Grand Wash Cliffs — Unit No. 2-15

The unit is in Mohave County, 40 Miles north of Kingman. The topography of the unit is dominated by the immense south-facing cliff that crosses the unit, east to northwest. The remainder of the unit consists of hills, a desert bajada and a plain. Cresote dominates the vegatation in the lower elevation while pinyon pine, juniper, and holly-grape are found in areas above the cliffs.

The boundary of the unit is formed by a 500 kv powerline to the south, the Lincoln Ranch Road, the Hualapai Indian Reservation, and state and private lands.

Three boundary adjustments were made because of man-made imprints. The remaining portion of the unit is essentially natural because the few vehicle ways and water developments that remain within the unit are not substantially noticeable.

The unit's diverse topography and, in some places thick vegetation, provide outstanding solitude. The interesting terrain offers outstanding opportunities for several types primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Music Mountains Unit No. 2-17

The unit is 30 miles northwest of Kingman, along the southern end of the Grand Wash Cliffs. A 14-mile portion of the Music Mountains trend north to south. Because the western boundary of the unit follows a checkerboard ownership pattern, only isolated segments of the Grand Wash Cliffs are within the unit. Juniper trees dominate the vegetation throughout the unit except for a chaparral community in the north, and some pinyon pine in the south.

Roads and imprints found in the inventory mean 5 parcels totalling 425 acres were deleted. Another modification was required because part of the road that formed the south boundary of the unit was found to be only vehicle way. The boundary was extended to a road to the south, adding approximately 3,600 acres of public land to the unit. The unit is bounded by a 500 kv powerline, the West Water Canyon Road, private and state land, the Hualpapai Indian Reservation, roads, and vehicle ways.

Several range improvements and their access ways are within the modified unit boundary. These include corrals, reservoirs, springs, wells, and windmills. A sufficient portion of the unit appears to be essentially natural, with the imprints of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

Opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are poor in the unit because of its narrow shape and the scattering of man-made impacts throughout.

We propose, therefore, that this unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Mount Davis Unit No. 2-21

This unit consists of four separate, one-section parcels in northwest Arizona, 20 miles north of Davis Dam. Although less than 5,000 acres, this unit is contiguous with a Lake Mead National Recreation Area wilderness proposal. Elsewhere, it is bounded by private land.

These sections contain portions of the outwash plain which drain the west slope of the Black Mountains. Major washes drain directly into the nearby Colorado River.

Small, rugged volcanic hills are in parcels A, B, and D. Parcel D also contains much of the western slope of 2,034-foot Mount Davis. These hills have been heavily eroded into small peaks, buttes, and ridges, with several small, but steep-walled canyons and gorges. Parcel C is nearly all outwash plain cut by several deep, narrow arroyos.

Vegetation within the unit consists of a very sparse cresote and bursage, along with white burrobush, ephedra, wolfberry, snakeweed, and buckwheat. Cat claw, acacia and some mesquite grow along the washes.

Opportunities for outstanding solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are severely restricted by the 640-acre size of these four parcels. These opportunities become outstanding only when considered along with the contiguous Lake Mead Recreation Area wilderness proposal.

We propose that this unit undergo wilderness study because it is a natural continuation of the National Park Service wilderness proposal and materially contributes to that proposal.

Pinnacles Unit No. 2-23

This unit is in northwestern Mohave County, 18 miles west of Kingman. The bulk of the unit is a juniper- and grass-covered mesa except for a sharp ridge of volcanic pinnacles and canyons south and west of the mesa. Vegetation is Mohave desert scrub in the low-lands with a transition to a Upper Sonoran juniper grassland on the mesa top. Roads and private land form the unit boundaries.

The unit is not natural because of a concentration of significantly noticeable vehcile ways in the center. No part of the unit over 5,000 acres retains its natural character.

The unit's remaining small natural area and the many unavoidable imprints of man limit and confine one's ability to experience solitude or outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Mount Nutt Unit No. 2-24

This unit is in west-central Mohave County, 15 miles west of Kingman and 9 miles east of Bullhead City. An eight-mile portion of the Black Mountains trend north to south through the unit. The landscape features a variety of mesas and buttes. Vegetation varies from a Mohave desert scrub in the lower elevations to an Upper Sonoran juniper grassland in the higher elevations. Riparian plants are found around springs. The unit is bounded by a combination of state and private land, by a 500 kv powerline and access road, a pipeline and access road, and portions of vehicle ways.

Areas affected by roads, significant ways, and an accumulation of imprints were excluded by five boundary modifications. After these exclusions, the unit retains its naturalness because the few remaining man-made imprints within the modified border are not substantially noticeable.

There are outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation in the unit because of its size and shape, its rapid elevation changes, and its diverse, rugged topography.

We propose that the portion of the unit which retains its essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Warm Springs Unit No. 2-28/29

This unit is 20 miles southwest of Kingman. It is characterized by a large mesa and a rugged chain of mountains. Vegetation is diverse throughout the unit and includes yucca, blackbrush, chollas, and palo verde. The unit is bounded by combinations of state and private land, a power transmission line, Old U.S. Route 66, Interstate 40, and a portion of a railroad.

We made one boundary change to remove an unnatural area where extensive mining activity had occured. The remaining portion of the unit is essentially natural because the imprints present are not substantially noticeable.

The numerous canyons and adjacent rugged terrain offer extensive opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation which we consider outstanding.

We propose that the portion of the unit in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Detrital Valley Unit No. 2-39

The unit is 50 miles northwest of Kingman. The eastern two-thirds of the unit consist of low, rounded hills that fall off to an outwash plain in the west. Vegetation in the unit is sparse, with cresote the predominate plant. The unit is bounded by a powerline, private land, and roads.

In the intensive inventory we made three changes in the original boundary. One reflects change in the north boundary road, and two to exclude significant human imprints. The modified unit is essentially natural because there are no significant imprints of man that are substantially noticeable.

The unit's lack of both vegetative screening and topographic diversity, in combination with it's relatively small size, limit its ability to provide solitude or outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Peoples Canyon Unit No. 2-68

Peoples Canyon is 30 miles northwest of Wickenburg. The terrain is highly dissected with rugged ridgelines and steep canyons. Vegetation includes a unique riparian community in the canyons, and more common desert plants on the slopes. The unit is completely surrounded by state land except for one 40-acre private parcel.

Though the unit is only 3,480 acres in size, the public has indicated strong support for its wilderness review. The unit is also of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and management for wilderness values.

The unit is essentially natural because the imprints of man's work are not substantially noticeable.

The many side canyons and the small portion of People's Canyon within the unit provide excellent opportunities for solitude. The canyon's topography and colorful rock formations provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose the unit undergo wilderness study.

Buckskin Mountains Unit No. 2-71

This unit lies 35 miles north of Wenden. It includes the western portion of the Buckskin Mountains and six miles of desert plain in Butler Valley. The mountainous portion consists of rugged mountains and narrow canyons.

Vegetation is very sparse; some cresote and prickly pear cactus are present, along with saltbrush and brittlebush. The unit is bounded largely by maintained roads.

Most of the unit is in an essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the Butler Valley area, where it is present in the form of unexploded military ordnance, roads, a reservoir, and tank tracks. Boundary modifications were made to remove these severely unnatural areas.

Excellent opportunities for solitude are available in the unit. The topographic complexity of this large unit assures the dispersal of people and allows them to avoid sights and sounds of others in the area. However, because of the lack of variety of landforms (desert mountains, rolling hills and some desert plain) we do not consider the opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in the unit to be outstanding.

We propose that the portion of the unit which is in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study, since there are outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Sycamore Mesa Unit No. 2-72

This unit is in the southeastern Yavapai County, 5 miles east of Cordes Junction. It consists largely of level mesas and low, rolling hills. A short stretch of the Agua Fria River flows through the southwestern part of the unit. Vegetation is primarily grassland with scattered shrubs and juniper. The unit is bounded by roads, and state, private, and National Forest land.

A portion of the unit is in an essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, largely in the form of roads, is substantially noticeable only in a portion of the area. Two roads penetrate the unit's interior, from the northern and southeastern edges.

The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined recreation because of its small size, odd configuration, and lack of vegetative screening.

We propose that the unit be eliminated from further wilderness consideration because it does not meet the size criteria, and does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

Harcuvar Mountains Unit No. 2-75

This unit is 10 miles north of Wenden. It is largely comprised of the Harcuvar Mountains and portions of Butler and McMullen Valleys. The topography varies from high, rounded peaks, to steep canyons that rapidly open into the bajadas in the lower valleys. The vegetation is largely grasses and yucca in the mountain areas, and palo verde, saguaro, cholla, ocotillo, and brittlebush on the bajadas. The unit is bounded by roads, state and private lands, a gas pipeline and a 350 kv transmission line.

Seventeen boundary adjustments were required to remove roads and other impacts. The remaining area appears to be apparently natural because the several imprints of man's work that remain within the unit are not substantially noticeable.

The unit's large size and diverse terrain and vegetation provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit that is essentially natural undergo wilderness study.

Hassayampa River Canyon Unit No. 2-83

This unit is along the Hassayampa River Canyon, 8 miles northeast of Wickenburg. It is a diverse unit with three basic topographic features: the Hassayampa River

and its numerous canyons, Fools Canyon, and a high plateau. The vegetation consists largely of cottonwoods in the river bottoms, palo verde and saguaro cactus throughout the mid elevations, and scrub oak on the plateau. The unit is bounded by state and private lands, and roads.

We made seven boundary changes to remove areas effected by mining activity or that were fingers of land offering no opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. The remaining portion of the unit is apparently natural because the remaining vehicle ways and small prospects are not substantially noticeable.

The unit provides outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation because of the interesting diversity of the vegetation and complexity of the topography.

We propose that the portion of the unit in an essentially natural condition undergo further wilderness study.

South Bradshaws East — Unit No. 2-84A

This unit comprises the eastern part of unit 2-84 and consists of one 640 acre section.

The unit is located in the Bradshaw Mountains, 7 miles northwest of Black Canyon City. Its topography is characterized by steep, east-facing slopes leading to a ridgeline. The vegetation consists largely of mountain shrubs, oaks and junipers. The unit is contiguous with a U.S. Forest Service RARE II proposed wilderness on the northern boundary. Elsewhere, it is bounded by state lands.

The unit is in a natural condition. A recent fire is evident, but the unit will recover naturally.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous proposed wilderness.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

South Bradshaws West — Unit No. 2-84B

This unit includes the western section unit 2-84.

The unit is located in the Bradshaw Mountains, 10 miles northwest of Black Canyon City. Its topography is characterized by a rough mesa in the east, steep slopes and cliffs in the central portion, and high rolling hills in the west. The vegetation consists largely of oak, juniper, and mountain shrubs. The unit is bounded by national forest, state, and private lands.

The unit is not essentially natural. The imprint of man's work, largely in the form of roads, range improvements, and mining activities, is substantially noticeable over most of its area.

Opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation exist in the unit, but they are rendered less than outstanding by the unavoidable presence of man's work.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it is not natural and lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

Buckhorn Mountains Unit No. 2-86

This unit is in south-central Yavapai County, 12 miles northwest of Lake Pleasant. It includes a portion of the Buckhorn Mountains, with numerous small canyons and seasonal streams. The vegetation consists largely of desert scrub, cactus, and other brush. The unit is bounded by roads, and private and state lands.

Most of the unit is essentially natural. The imprint of man's work, in the form of mining activity and roads, is not substantially unnoticeable only in its northwest corner. Three boundary adjustments were made to exclude roads or unnatural areas.

The rugged and highly dissected Buckhorn Mountains provide many excellent opportunities to find solitude. There are numerous washes and twisting canyons where one can be alone. The topography provides excellent screening from the roads bordering portions of the unit.

The rugged topography of this unit also offers a diversity of outstanding opportunities for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose that the portion of the unit which is essentially natural undergo wilderness study.

Granite Wash Mountains Unit No. 2-90

This unit is 3 miles west of Salome in Yuma County. The portion of the Granite Wash Mountains that lies within the unit consists of two main ridges: the southern ridge is sharp and rugged, with large outcrops of basalt; the ridge to the north comprises huge granite boulders. The mountain slopes have a very sparse vegetative cover of desert scrub, cholla and brittlebush. The unit is bounded by roads, and private lands.

The imprint of man's work, in the form of mining activity is noticeable in the southern third of the unit as well as in the western portion. A boundary

modification was made to exclude these areas. The remainder of the unit is essentially natural.

We do not consider the opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation to be outstanding within the unit. The narrow configuration, lack of vegetative screening and the presence of only one mountain range confines and concentrates use, reducing the opportunities for recreation and solitude.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration because it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Tank Pass Unit No. 2-91

This unit is 7 miles northwest of Salome and encompasses the western end of the Harcuvar Mountains. It includes the narrow ridge line of the Harcuvars and bajadas that descend from both the north and south sides of the ridge. The vegetation includes cresote, bursage, cholla, prickly pear cactus, ironwood, and brittlebush. The unit is bounded by maintained roads, and state and private lands.

The unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, although present in the form of mining activity and vehicle routes, is not substantially noticeable.

The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or for primitive and unconfined recreation. The simple topographic relief and lack of vegetative screening coupled with the lack of great size of the area limit these opportunities.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Harcuvar Peak Unit No. 2-92

This unit is northeastern Yuma County, 3 miles north of Wenden. It includes a portion of the rugged Harcuvar Mountains, along with bajadas sloping from the range into the relatively flat plains of Butler and McMullen Valleys. The vegetation on the higher ridges is sparse, with cresote and bursage dominating the valleys. The unit is bounded largely by roads and state and private lands.

The unit is not in an essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, largely in the form of mining activities, is substantially noticeable over much of its area.

The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. While there is a genuine opportunity to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people

along the ridges and within the canyons of the Harcuvar Range, the mountainous terrain within the unit does not possess an extensive interior.

Also, the unit does not provide a diversity in the number of primitive and unconfined recreational activities possible. Of the activities possible, none of the opportunities for them appear outstanding. The unit does not offer the same high level of opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation that may be realized within some areas of similar geologic and vegetative composition whose topography is more complex.

We propose that this unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Big Horn Mountains — Unit No. 2-99

This unit is 65 miles west of Phoenix. It is bordered on the south by the Central Arizona Project and by roads on all other sides. The center of the unit is mountainous with canyons that lead out into the bajadas and desert plains around the perimeter of the area. Vegetation is diverse with grasslands at the higher elevations, cresote on the flats, cholla in the valleys, and saguaro on the bajadas.

The unit is in an essentially natural condition with the imprints of man within the unit remaining substantially unnoticeable.

Opportunities for solitude and outstanding forms of primitive and unconfined recreation are outstanding because of the rugged topography, diverse vegetation and variety of landforms in the unit.

We propose that the portion of the unit in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Hummingbird Springs — Unit No. 2-100

The unit is 60 miles west of Phoenix. It contains the central and northern portions of the Bighorn Mountains which trend north to south through the unit. The range is several miles wide. Vegetation is composed of cresote and bursage, palo verde and saguaro, and desert grassland communities. The unit is bounded by a combination of private lands and roads.

Several significant impacts related to mining activity required boundary changes to exclude them. Within the remaining area, man's impacts are not substantially noticeable and do not detract from the naturalness of the area.

The topographic complexity, large size, and dense vegetation in the unit offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Black Butte Unit No. 2-103

This unit is 15 miles southwest of Wickenburg. It contains a small portion of the Vulture Mountains and extensive portions of the Hassayampa Plain. Vegetation consists of a palo verde and saguaro community in the north, and cresote in the south. The unit is bounded by a powerline and a combination of roads and state land.

The intensive inventory determined that the road forming the southeast corner of the initial boundary did not exist. This led to the expansion of the unit to the south. This expansion added 3,260 acres to the unit.

Five additional modifications of the initial boundary were required due to the presence of a road, a powerline, and impacts within the unit. The modified unit is essentially natural because the imprints of man within it are not substantially noticeable.

Opportunities for solitude do not exist because the unit is narrow and lacks topographic and vegetative screening. It also does not possess outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation because of the narrow shape, topographic simplicity, and lack of special scenic features.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Belmont Hills North Unit No. 2-107

This unit is 23 miles southwest of Wickenburg. It includes the western portion of the Belmont Mountains, a range that is topographically complex. The northeast portion of the unit is a desert plain. Vegetation is dominated by a saguaro and cresote desert scrub community with palo verde and ironwood common in the washes. The unit is almost entirely surrounded by roads except for a small parcel of state-owned land on the east side.

The imprint of man in the form of mining and associated activity, is substantially noticeable within all the unit, making it unnatural.

While opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are present within the unit they are not outstanding.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Belmont Hills Unit No. 2-108

This unit is 25 miles southwest of Wickenburg. The southern half of the unit encompasses the main portion of the Belmont Hills while the northern half consists of the western edge of the Hassayampa Plain. Vegetation in the unit is typical of a desert scrub community and includes palo verde-saguaro associations on the hills and cresote-bursage associations on the plains. Roads, scattered parcels of state land, and the Central Arizona Project form the boundary of the unit.

The unit is esentially natural because the man-made imprints within the area are not substantially noticeable, although major offsite impacts do affect one's feeling of apparent naturalness.

Topographic screening in the mountains and valleys, and vegetative screening in the desert plains, is not sufficient to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Because the landscape is similar to the entire region, no single opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation can be said to be outstanding. Also, the lack of topographic complexity and the size of the unit limit the spectrum of opportunities that are available.

We propose that this unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, because there are no outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive or unconfined recreation.

Cedar Basin Unit No. 2-118

This unit is in south-central Yavapai County, 17 miles east of Wickenburg. It comprises part of the Hieroglyphic Mountains. The topography is characterized by rolling hills and low mountains with numerous washes and some small canyons. The vegetation consists of shrubs, grasses, and cactus. A mixture of state lands and roads form the boundary of the unit.

The unit is not natural because vehicle routes, mining activity, and range improvements are significantly noticeable.

The topography of the unit offers some opportunities for solitude. However the presence of vehicles on the boundary roads or on the roads penetrating the unit will make it difficult to experience solitude. Several opportunities exist for primitive recreation, but these activities are hindered by the unnatural character of the unit to the point where they can not be considered outstanding.

We propose that this unit be eliminated from further wilderness consideration.

Hells Canyon Unit No. 2-119

This unit is in south-central Yavapai County, 20 miles east of Wickenburg. It contains a portion of the Hieroglyphic Mountains consisting of small, rugged, highly-dissected mountains with numerous twisting canyons. Vegetation in the unit consists primarily of desert scrub and grasses, saguaros, and other cacti. The unit is bounded by a mixture of roads, state lands, and private land.

Boundary modifications were required to exclude roads and other unnatural areas. The unit is in an essentially natural condition because the vehicle ways, dirt tanks, and fences within it are not substantially noticeable.

The rugged and highly dissected nature of the Hieroglyphic Mountains provide excellent opportunities for solitude. Its rugged mountains and canyons also provide outstanding opportunities for several types of primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose the portion of the unit that is essentially natural undergo wilderness study.

Baldy Mountain Unit No. 2-120

This unit is in Yavapai and Maricopa Counties just west of the Lake Pleasant Regional Park. The unit contains part of the Hieroglyphic Mountaians consisting of a few small mountains, numerous low rolling hills, and many small washes. Desert scrub and grasses, chollas, and saguaros are the predominant vegetation. The unit is bounded on the east by the regional park and on all other sides by roads.

The remaining area, however, is not natural because the range improvements and mining activity are significant and their cumulative effect on the unit is unavoidable.

The unnatural character of a large portion of this unit makes the quality of the solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities less than outstanding.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Petrified Forest Unit No. 2-124

This unit is in east central Navajo County 20 miles northeast of Holbrook. It is primarily a flat area with a plain and central mesa. Vegetation consists of grass with scattered juniper trees. The unit is bounded on the north by National Park Service land, and on all other sides by private land. The unit is 560 acres in size.

The few imprints of man's work are substantially unnoticeable and rapidly returning to a natural condition. The overall appearance of the unit is that it has been affected primarily by the forces of nature.

There are good opportunities to experience solitude in the arroyos of this unit, even though their area is limited. Opportunities for primitive recreation exist but these are not outstanding.

During the field inventory it was discovered that the BLM inventory unit and the National Park Service's Petrified Forest Wilderness were not actually contiguous as once believed. They are separated by an NPS non-wilderness buffer zone. The BLM unit is contiguous only to the buffer zone.

We propose the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration because it does not meet the size criteria and is not adjacent to the National Park Service's wilderness.

New Water Mountains Unit No. 2-125

This unit is in central Yuma County, 10 miles east of Quartzsite. It is contiguous with a wilderness proposal of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Roads, state and private land, and the Kofa Game Range form the unit's boundaries. The area is characterized by rugged volcanic mountains dissected by narrow canyons and sandy washes. There is also one portion that is a large cresote plain.

Certain roads and unnatural areas required boundary modifications so that they could be excluded from the unit. The modified unit is essentially natural because the remaining vehicle ways, water developments, and prospect pits are not substantially noticeable.

Opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are outstanding because of the unit's size, numerous canyons, ravines, and rugged, craggy peaks.

We propose that the portion of the unit that is essentially natural undergo wilderness study.

Little Horn Mountains West Unit No. 2-126A

The unit is in east-central Yuma County, 30 miles west of Quartzsite, and is adjacent to a U.S. Fish and Wildlife wilderness proposal. Elsewhere, roads form the unit's boundaries. A portion of the Little Horn Mountains within the unit are characterized by basalt hills and numerous volcanic features. Drainages in the area are shallow and rocky. Vegetation consists of palo verde and saguaro on the hills, with a mixed desert scrub in the lower areas.

Field work determined that unit 2-126, (Little Horn Mountains West) was divided by a road. The presence of this road divided the unit into sub-units 126-A and 126-B

Additional roads and vehicle ways required boundary changes to exclude unnatural areas. The modified unit is essentially natural because a fence line and three short ways are not substantially noticeable.

Opportunities for solitude are excellent because of the diverse topography and vegetative screening in parts of the unit. The opportunities for solitude are greatly enhanced by the adjacent Kofa wilderness proposal. While the opportunities for primitive recreation are not singular within the unit, the adjacent Kofa wilderness proposal does provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that this unit undergo wilderness study because it provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and is a natural and complimentary continuation of the Kofa wilderness proposal.

Little Horns Mountains West Unit No. 2-126B

This unit is in east-central Yuma County, 30 miles southeast of Quartzsize. Portions are adjacent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Kofa wilderness proposal. Our unit consists of a few low peaks and hills of the Little Horn Mountains, but the bulk of the unit is the Palomas Plain. Vegetation in the mountains is primarily palo verde and saguaro. Cresote and bursage dominate the plain. The unit is bounded by the Yuma Proving Grounds, Kofa Game Range, private land, and roads.

Field work determined that unit 2-126, (Little Horn Mountains West) was divided by a road. The presence of this road divided the unit into sub-units 126-A and 126-B.

Another road bisects this sub-unit, dividing unit 126B into two parcels. The northern part is not contiguous to the Kofa wilderness proposal. The southern part remains in an apparent natural condition and is contiguous. Both parcels are smaller than 5,000 acres.

The southern half of this unit which is contiguous to the Kofa Wilderness Proposal does not possess outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration because it does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. The unit is not a significant continuation of the Kofa Wilderness proposal and does not materially contribute to it.

Red Raven Wash Unit No. 2-127A

This unit was originally part of WSA 2-127. However, comments received during the initial inventory public comment period indicated that a road dissected the Little Horn Mountains Wilderness Study Area, creating Unit 2-127A, Red Raven Wash.

This unit is in east-central Yuma County, 60 miles northwest of Gila Bend. Numerous washes dissecting the desert pavement characterize the area. Communities of cresote and bursage on the flats and palo verde and saguaro in the washes provide sparse vegetative cover. The unit is bounded on all sides by roads.

Numerous additional roads and other vehicle ways render the area unnatural. While they are individually insignificant, they are substantially noticeable overall, and their cumulative effect is great.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude are poor in the area because of limited topographic and vegetative screening. While opportunities for primitive recreation are present, they are not outstanding.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness review because it lacks naturalness.

Palomas Plain Unit No. 2-130

This unit is in east-central Yuma County, 45 miles west-northwest of Gila Bend. It is bounded by roads on all sides.

A portion of the much larger Palomas Plain, the unit is characterized by a gently-sloping expanse of land dissected by numerous swales and washes. The plain is interupted by a single basalt ridge and two nearby hills in the northern portion of the unit. Palo verde and ironwood are the dominant vegetation with saguaro scattered throughout the unit.

This unit does not appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. Imprints of man's work, although individually insignificant, are such that their cumulative impact on the landscape is substantial. Their presence significantly compromises the wilderness qualities of the area.

The sparsity of vegetation and general lack of topographic diversity do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The unit does not offer either a diversity or outstanding quality in primitive and unconfined recreational activities.

We propose that this area be dropped from further wilderness consideration due to the cumulative impacts effecting the naturalness of the unit.

Tank Mountains Unit No. 2-131

This unit is in southwestern Arizona, about 45 miles west of Gila Bend. It includes the eastern portion of the Tank Mountains and a large section of the Palomas Plain. The range is characterized by low basalt peaks and hills. It is separated north and south by a narrow portion of the Palomas Plain. Vegetation is primarily composed of sparse cresote and bursage with palo verde, saguaro, ironwood, and mesquite in the drainages.

The unit is bounded primarily by roads with a military reservation on the western boundary and a combination of state lands and roads on the south.

The eastern two-thirds of the unit was found to be unnatural because of numerous roads and jeep trails and was eliminated from further wilderness consideration. The western third of the unit is essentially natural because the old mining activity and vehicle ways present but not substantially noticeable.

Although an opportunity for solitude exists within the remaining natural area, it can not be considered outstanding because of the poor vegetative screening and lack of topographic relief. Some opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation exist, but the open terrain and proximity to the Yuma Gunnery Range, make them less than outstanding.

We propose the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness study.

Palomas Mountains Unit No. 2-132/133

The unit is in east-central Yuma County, 50 miles west of Gila Bend. A portion of the Palomas Mountains with its associated bajadas, cresote flats and washes characterize the topography of the unit. Vegetation is sparse in this Lower Sonoran Desert life zone. The Yuma Proving Ground forms the west boundary, the remainder of the unit is bounded by roads and state land.

We changed the boundary during the field inventory because we found that the original boundary road separating units 2-132 (Palomas Mountains West) and unit 2-133 (Palomas Mountains East), is actually not a road for most of its length. These two units have been combined to form one unit.

The unit is essentially natural because the several human imprints within the unit are not substantially noticeable.

Solitude is not outstanding in the unit because of poor vegetative screening, the lack of secluded areas, and the sights and sounds of the adjacent Yuma Proving Ground. While there are opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, they are not outstanding.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Face Mountain Unit No. 2-136

The unit is in southwest Maricopa County, 33 miles southwest of Buckeye. It is bounded by state and private lands on the southwest side and by roads elsewhere. Face Mountain is a steep and rugged prominence that dominates the flat Hyder Valley and the highly dissected Dendora Valley that surround it. The vegetation varies throughout the unit and ranges from a sparse cresote and bursage association, to a dense palo verde and saguaro community, to cholla thickets at the mountain's ridge top.

In order to remove an unnatural area with vehicle ways and mining activity, we made an extensive boundary modification in the northern and western portion of the unit. The remaining part of the unit is natural because the man-made imprints present are not substantially noticeable.

While some opportunities for solitude exist, they are not considered outstanding. They do not appear to offer the superior quality of opportunities for solitude that can be found in some areas of similar physiography. The inventory unit does not offer either a diveristy or outstanding quality in primitive and unconfined recreational activities.

We propose the unit for elimination from further wilderness consideration, because it lacks opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

Yellow Medicine Butte Unit No. 2-137

This unit is in the Gila Mountains 60 miles southwest of Phoenix. A portion of the Dendora Valley plain is encompassed by the unit. The topography is characterized by the Fourth of July Wash located in the central portion of the unit, and several scattered mesas and buttes. Vegetative cover is sparse. The unit is bounded on all sides by roads.

Several roads and cumulative man-made imprints led us to change the boundaries and delete 19,114 acres. The remainder of the unit retains its apparent naturalness because the imprints of man are not substantially noticeable.

The lack of sufficient topographic diversity and vegetative screening combined with the man-made impacts detract from the opportunities for outstanding solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Signal Mountain Unit No. 2-138

This unit is 18 miles northwest of Gila Bend. It is bounded by roads and a combination of state and private lands. Signal Mountain rises at the center of

the unit and is surrounded by steep-walled canyons, arroyos, ridges, sharp peaks, and several major washes. Vegetation consists of palo verde and saguaro, and cresote and bursage communities.

We made boundary changes to exclude unnatural areas containing vehicle routes, mining activity, and range improvements. The area within the modified boundaries is essentially natural because the imprints of man in the form of vehicle ways, a prospect site, and a concrete foundation are not substantially noticeable.

Numerous small valleys, canyons, ridges, and peaks provide areas of outstanding solitude. These complex and scenic topographic features also afford numerous opportunities for outstanding primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit which is essentially natural undergo wilderness study.

Hyder Valley Unit No. 2-140

This unit lies in western Maricopa County, 40 miles northwest of Gila Bend. The unit is bounded by roads, the El Paso Natural Gas pipeline, and private lands. It is comprised of the northwestern extension of Hyder Valley, specifically the Sacaton Flats. The overall relief of the area is fairly uniform with the exception of several basaltic hills rising about 300 feet above the plains. Large expanses of desert pavement are the predominant landform of the area.

The most common plants are those associated with the cresote-bursage and palo verde-saguaro communities.

The unit is heavily affected by imprints of man's work throughout the area. The cumulative effects of vehicle ways and one-time tracks render the unit unnatural.

The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation because of its size, configuration, lack of topographic diversity, limited vegetative screening, and unnatural character.

We propose that this unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration because it lacks naturalness.

Woolsey Peak Unit No. 2-142/144

The Woolsey Peak and Bunyan Peak inventory units, 2-142 and 2-144 respectively, were initially considered to be individual units separated by a road. During the intensive inventory it was determined that this "road" does not meet the "Wilderness Inventory Handbook" definition of a road. It is a vehicle way that does not affect the area's naturalness. The result of this finding was that the two units were combined to form one unit, called Woolsey Peak.

The unit is in southwest Maricopa County, 16 miles southwest of Buckeye. It is bounded by roads, private land, and the Painted Rocks Reservoir. Woolsey Peak dominates the unit and is surrounded by a variety of topographic features including a lava flow, a dozen mesas, and numerous rugged peaks. The palo verde-saguaro, and creosote-bursage associations are the primary vegetative features. The drainages support desert riparian flora.

Several significant imprints of man around the periphery of the unit required boundary changes to exclude them. The remaining portion of the unit is essentially natural because the man-made imprints, which include vehicle ways, catchments, prospects, and two spring developments, are not substantially noticeable.

Solitude can be experienced throughout the unit because of the excellent screening provided by the unit's diverse topography. The size, diversity, and ruggedness of the unit provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit that is essentially natural undergo wilderness study.

Gila Bend Mountains Unit 2-143

This unit lies 6 miles north of Gila Bend. It is bounded by private land on the east and the Gila Bend Indian Reservation on the south. State land forms the southwestern boundary, and public land forms the west and north boundaries. The eastern area of the unit is mountainous while a small portion of the Gila River floodplain is in the southwest section. Vegetation in the unit consists of a sparse palo verde and saguaro community, with a creosote and bursage association.

The extraordinary number of vehicle ways, combined with the powerline and numerous mining claims, significantly detract from the primeval character of the unit. The western plains are unnatural with man's work substantially noticeable. Only the mountains in the eastern portion of the unit appear natural.

Opportunities for solitude are limited by the area's lack of topographic and vegetative screening. Primitive recreation opportunities are poor because of the small size of the remaining natural area and the limited topographic complexity.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration beacuse it lacks naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

Gila River Unit No. 2-148

This unit is 24 miles west of Gila Bend. It is bounded by a single-pole powerline, private land, and a road. The Sentinel Plain and the Gila River are

unit's major features. The plain is characterized by low rolling hills dissected by numerous washes and one arroyo. The Gila River with its pristine and unique riparian communities meanders for 2-1/2 miles through the unit. Cliffs rise 50 to 120 feet above the river. Vegetation on the plain is of the Lower Sonoran type while the river bottom supports a dense growth characterized by willows, acacias, and reeds.

A boundary change was made in the northern portion of the unit because of a powerline. The modified unit appears to be essentially natural because the vehicle ways and range improvements that remain are not substantially noticeable.

The unit is confined and has only a few small areas where seclusion can be found, precluding any outstanding opportunities for solitude. While there are several opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, they cannot be considered outstanding individually or collectively because of the extremely limited area over which these opportunities occur.

We propose that this unit be dropped from futher wilderness consideration because it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

Painted Rock Mountains South — Unit No. 2-155A

This unit is 18 miles west of Gila Bend. It is bounded on the north and east by private land and elsewhere by roads. The basalt flatlands of the Sentinel Plain make up most of the unit's surface, with the exception of a portion of the Painted Rock Mountains in the east, and a part of the Gila River in the north. Vegetation consists of plants found in the Lower Sonoran life zone except for a dense riparian community.

Originally one inventory unit, Unit 2-155 was divided by a road found in the northern portion. The two new units are Painted Rock Mountains South (Unit 2-155A) and Painted Rock Mountains North (Unit 2-155B). Other boundary changes excluded unnatural areas.

The unit is essentially natural because the man-made imprints present, while noticeable, do not detract from the overall naturalness.

Although the unit offers some opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation they are not outstanding because of the lack of topographic complexity and vegetative screening.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Painted Rock Mountains North Unit 2-155B

The unit is 18 miles northwest of Gila Bend. It originally was part of Unit 155. Unit 155B contains the northern third of the Painted Rock Mountains and its associated bajada to the west. Vegetation consists of a sparse palo verde and saguaro community with creosote, brittle bush, and teddy bear cholla on the desert floor. Palo verde, ironwood, and mesquite grow along the drainages. The unit is bounded by roads and by private land.

Three man-made imprints were significant enough to result in the unit's boundaries being changed a second time. The modified unit is essentially natural and the remaining 3 miles of vehicle ways within it are not substantially noticeable.

The unit has no outstanding oportunities for solitude, because it is small and lacks substantial vegetative screening. The opportunities for a primitive and unconfined recreation are outstanding because of the topographic diversity of the area.

We propose that the portion of the unit in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

North Maricopa Mountains Unit No. 2-157

This unit is located along the northern end of the Maricopa Mountains, 12 miles northeast of Gila Bend. It contains a 10-mile-long portion of the Maricopa Mountains as well as extensive portions of the surrounding desert plain. This plain is dissected by countless washes, some of which are quite sizeable and display a wide diversity of vegetation. The vegetation consists primarily of a palo verde and saguaro community with creosote, mesquite and some dense stands of cholla. Ironwood is common in the drainages.

The unit is bounded by a 230 kv powerline for half its western boundary, by a gas pipeline on its northern boundary and roads form the remaining boundary.

Ten significant man-made impacts led us to change the boundary. Within the modified boundary the unit is essentially natural and the imprints of man are not substantially noticeable.

The size, diverse and rugged terrain, and the general wildness of the unit provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Sierra Estrella Unit No. 2-160

This unit is in south-central Maricopa County, 15 miles southwest of Phoenix. It is bounded on the north and east by the Gila River Indian Reservation, and by a road on the southwest side. The topography of the unit is divided into three distinct parts: the steep peaks, deep canyons and narrow ridges of the Sierra Estrellas; a long sweeping bajada; and a lower range of mountains called the Seven Mile Mountains. Vegetation in the unit consists of palo verde and saguaro in the lower bajada, a transition to creosote, bursage, and cholla, to the base of the mountains, into a canotia and mixed scrub area at higher elevations.

Several significant roads, ways, and prospects affect the unit necessitating boundary changes. The remaining portion of the unit is essentially natural and the 5 vehicle ways and 2 prospects present are not substantially noticeable.

Opportunities exist for solitude due to the dense vegetative screening. The rugged terrain however, will channel users along a limited number of routes, leading to frequent contacts with others. The single dominant peak within the unit may also attract the bulk of the area's users, further diminishing one's opportunity for solitude. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not considered outstanding.

We propose to drop the unit from further wilderness consideration.

South Maricopa Mountains Unit No. 2-163

This unit is 8 miles east of Gila Bend. It is comprised of a small rugged mountain range surrounded by gently rolling desert, which is dissected by numerous washes which originate in the mountains. Vegetation consists of creosote bush, bursage, and some saguaro on the mountain slopes. Dense palo verde and ironwood stands grow long the washes, while creosote and bursage communities grow on the flats between the washes. The unit is bounded by Interstate 8, private land, and by the Maricopa Road.

The cumulative effect of vehicle ways, and range and water developments, makes a small western portion of the unit unnatural; we removed it from the unit. The portion of unit that remains, is essentially natural, with the imprints of man substantially unnoticeable.

The wide diversity of land types and complex topography in the unit provide visitors with outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Butterfield Stage Memorial Unit No. 2-164

This unit is 15 miles east of Gila Bend. It is bounded by a flood diversion channel and by roads. This area has a central core of rugged mountains that form the southern tip of the North Maricopas. Vegetation is primarily palo verde, saguaro, cholla, and bursage.

The unit is essentially natural with man's work substantially unnoticeable.

The diversity of terrain and vegetation combine to provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude. While opportunities exist for primitive and unconfined recreation, these are not outstanding because they are limited by the area's small size.

We propose that the entire unit undergo wilderness study, because it has outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Squaw Tits Unit No. 2-169

This unit is 8 miles southwest of Gila Bend. it contains the northeast portion of the Sand Tank Mountains, a highly dissected area of small scattered hills, mountains, bajada, and plain. Vegetation includes palo verde, saguaro, creosote, cholla, barrel cactus, and ocotillo. The unit's boundaries are formed by Interstate 8, the Luke Air Force Range, and a combination of roads and private land.

We made several boundary changes to exclude roads or unnatural areas. An additional 11,400 acres became part of the unit when we found that a road did not separate it from the unit. The remaining portion of the unit is essentially natural because the remaining imprints of vehicle ways, range developments, catchments and gravel pits are not substantially noticeable.

Opportunities for solitude are severly limited by the unit's lack of topographic diversity, poor vegetative screening, narrow shape, and nearness to the noise of vehicle traffic on Interstate 8. Primitive recreation opportunties are also limited by the unit's narrow shape and relatively uniform terrain.

We propose the unit be eliminated from further wilderness consideration.

Table Top Mountain Unit No. 2-172

This unit is 45 miles south of Phoenix. The rugged mountainous terrain is dominated by 4,365 foot Table Top Mountain. Bajadas and their complex drainages surround the core of the unit. Vegetation is primarily palo verde and saguaro, with riparian species like ironwood and mesquite along the washes. The unit is bounded by the Papago Indian Reservation, roads and a fence line .

We made changes to exclude roads and unnatural areas in the northwest and southern portions of the unit. The area within the modified boundary is essentially natural because the 12 vehicle ways, 2 reservoirs, a water tank and corral, a fence line, and a small stone foundation are not substantially noticeable.

The topography and vegetation of the unit do not provide adequate screening to create outstanding opportuntieies for solitude. While opportunities exist for primitive and unconfined recreation, they are not considered outstanding because the topography and effects from outside the unit tend to restrict and confine opportunities to the southern portion of the unit.

We propose the entire unit be eliminated from further wilderness consideration.

Batamote Mountains Unit No. 2-175

This unit is in Pima County, 5 miles northeast of Ajo. It contains portions of three different mountain ranges, the Batamotes, the Saucedas, and the Sikort Chuapos. Vegetation primarily consists of a sparse palo verde and saguaro community with abundant creosote flats. The unit is bounded by Department of Defense lands, the Papago Indian Reservation, roads, and private lands.

A road that originally formed the northwest boundary did not meet BLM's definition of a road. We expanded the unit by an additional 4,305 acres. Several boundary changes deleted over 1,000 acres. These were required to remove man-made imprints along the western and northeastern borders. The unit is essentially natural because the several vehicle ways, small mining prospect, an old house foundation, cathodic protection site, small concrete dam, and a water catchment are not substantially noticeable.

Some good opportunities for solitude exist within the Batamote Mountains, but they are not considered outstanding. The presence of the New Cornelia Mine adjacent to the unit is a significant impact which affects both the apparent naturalness of the area and also limits opportunities for solitude. The unit offers several opportunities for primitive recreation, but these are not outstanding.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Sikort Chuapo Mountains Unit No. 2-176

This unit is in south-central Arizona 9 miles east of Ajo. It is composed of the northern extension of the Sikort Chuapo Mountains and the southern ridge of the Sauceda Mountains. The two ranges are separated by a small valley. The unit lies within the Lower-Sonoran life zone with Sonoran desert scrub vegetation. It is bounded by a pipeline road and right-of-way and the Papago Indian Reservation.

The unit is essentially natural because the man-made imprints present are not substantially noticeable.

best copy available

Complexity of terrain, topographic and vegetative screening, and a variety of interesting features combine to provide the visitor with opportunities for outstanding solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Pozo Redondo Unit No. 2-177

This unit is 5 miles north of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. It is composed of an eastern portion of the Valley of the Ajo and the northern half of the Pozo Redondo Mountains. The valley is a small alluvial plain surrounded by small volcanic ranges. The plain supports a cresote and bursage community while the mountains support a sparse palo verde and saguaro community. The unit is bounded by the Papago Indian Reservation on the east, by a road on the north, Highway 85 on the west, and by private land on the south.

The unit is essentially natural because the vehicle ways present are not substantially noticeable.

During the intensive inventory we determined that a segment of the "road" bounding the unit was not a road. A boundary adjustment was therefore necessary. This change adds 5270 acres to the unit.

The opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding because of the unit's poor vegetative screening, limited topographic relief, and the effect of the view of the New Cornelia Mine outside the unit's borders.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Mineral Mountains Unit No. 2-186

This unit is 10 miles southwest of Superior and is bounded on the north and west by roads and on the south and east by private land. The topography is complex with canyons dissecting steep mountains. A road bisects this unit leaving two areas less than 5,000 acres in size. The north half, is heavily mined and in an unnatural condition. The south half has several imprints but does have limited areas in natural condition. Because of the unit's small size, outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are not available.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration because it is primarily unnatural and does not meet the size criteria.

White Canyon Unit No. 2-187

This unit is in the Mineral Mountains, 45 miles southeast of Mesa. It consists of a small, rugged portion of the Mineral Mountains with a small portion of an outwash plain to the south. Topographically the unit consists of a portion of a large hill-covered mesa dissected by deep canyons, most notably White Canyon, as well as numerous narrow side canyons and draws. South of the mesa the unit consists of an outwash plain with numerous sandy washes.

Vegetation primarily includes palo verde and saguaro, desert grassland, open chaparral, desert scrub riparian, and cottonwood-willow.

The unit is bounded to the north by the Tonto National Forest. Roads, and state and private lands form the borders elsewhere.

Boundary changes were necessary to exclude roads. The modified unit is essentially natural because the four range improvements that remain within the unit are not substantially noticeable.

The unit's topographic complexity and dense vegetative screening provide outstanding opportunities for solitude as well as various types of primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit which is essentially natural undergo wilderness study.

Tortilla Mountains Unit No. 2-188

This unit is two miles west of Kearney in east-central Pinal County. The unit is comprised solely of the Tortilla Mountains with the topography characterized by rounded ridges and peaks that drop off to small basins, open drainages, and canyons. The vegetation within the unit includes a palo verde and saguaro community, a desert scrub and riparian community, and an arid grassland community. The boundary of the unit is formed by roads, and state and private lands.

The unit is essentially natural with the imprints of man's works substantially unnoticeable. One minor boundary change excluded a way and mining prospects from the natural area.

The openness of the unit, the lack of topographic screening, and the imposing outside imprints like the open-pit Ray Mine and Hayden smelter smoke stack, all combine to detract from opportunities for solitude. While oportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation occur, they are not considered outstanding because of the unit's small size, odd configuration, and lack of topographic diversity.

We propose the unit be eliminated from further wilderness consideration.

Sawtooth Mountains Unit No. 2-190

This unit is 16 miles south of Casa Grande. It consists of a series of rugged north-south trending volcanic peaks. Vegetation includes a sparse-to-moderate palo verde community. There are also impressive stands of saguaro and cholla. The unit is bounded by state land and a powerline on the west, and elsewhere by a mixture of state and private land.

Despite the vehicle ways, historic mining activity, and three water catchments, the unit is essentially natural because these imprints are not substantially noticeable. A road was excluded by changing the unit's boundary.

The rugged nature of the unit's mountains combined with good vegetative screening provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and a variety of primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Picacho Mountains Unit No. 2-194

This unit is in southern Pinal County, 3 miles north of Picacho State Park. It contains nearly the entire north Picacho Mountain range. The unit's western side features steep and concealed canyons highlighted by spires and sheer rock faces. The eastern half of the unit features open canyons and more gentle rises to the ridgeline. Vegetation includes palo verde and saguaro. The unit is bounded entirely by state land.

The entire unit is essentially natural with man's works substantially unnoticeable.

Opportunities for solitude are outstanding in the unit because of excellent screening provided by the area's rugged topography and dense vegetation. A sufficiently wide variety of primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities are available to the visitor, which together render them outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

West Silver Bell Mountains Unit No. 2-196

This unit is in north Pima County, 22 miles west of Marana. It includes the eastern end of the West Silver Bell Mountains. The topography is characterized by several small peaks clustered in the center of the unit, and rolling foothills blending into the Aguirre Valley and Santa Cruz Flats. A well developed palo verde and saguaro community is the primary vegetative cover. The unit is bounded by state land, the Papago Indian Reservation, and by roads.

The concentration of several man-made imprints, including roads, a powerline, and mineral exploration led us to change the boundary to exclude these unnatural areas. The remaining portion of the unit is essentially natural with man's works substantially unnoticeable.

Opportunities for solitude are not considered outstanding in the unit because of only fair vegetative screening and a lack of topographic complexity. The unit does provide some opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, but the area's lack of complexity, slight elevation change, and general lack of large open spaces limits these activities and makes them less than outstanding.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Ragged Top — Unit No. 2-197

This unit is 33 miles northwest of Tucson. It includes Ragged Peak and the northeastern portion of the Silver Bell Mountains. The unit is bounded by a road and a mixture of state and private land.

Nearly half of this unit is unnatural because of the presence of roads, off-road vehicle use, mining a sites, trails, and a powerline. The remaining portion of the unit remains in a natural condition but is subject to the sights and sounds of the Silver Bell Mine. The natural portion of the unit is less than 5,000 acres in size.

The small size and irregular shape of the unit's natural portions, the number of large-scale intrusions in the vicinity, and the presence of human activity within the area limit the opportunities for solitude. The recreational value of the unit lies in the wide diversity of opportunities available in such a small area. With its many opportunities the unit offers outstanding recreation potential. Owing to its small size, however, and the influence of man, these recreation opportunities are not of outstanding wilderness quality.

We propose the unit be dropped because it does not meet the size criteria.

Pan Quemado — Unit No. 2-199

The unit is in north-central Pima County, 28 miles west northwest of Tucson. It consists of the Pan Quemado Range, its surrounding bajada, and portions of Aguirre Valley. The vegetation includes palo verde and saguaro, with creosote flats and desert scrub in the bajadas. State and private lands, and a road form the unit's boundary.

We made several boundary changes because of roads. The modified unit is essentially natural because the ways present are not substantially noticeable.

Opportunities for solitude are poor in the unit because of limited vegetative screening and the open terrain. While primitive recreation opportunities exist, they are not considered outstanding.

We propose that the unit be dropped from wilderness consideration.

Roskruge Mountains — Unit No. 2-200

The unit is 24 miles west of Tucson. It consists of small, rugged hills and buttes with associated bajadas. The unit has dense plant cover, and is dominated by ironwood, mesquite, palo verde, catclaw, and saguaro.

The unit is bounded by the Papago Indian Reservation, by state and private land, and by a road. During the intensive inventory two roads were found within the unit, resulting in boundary changes.

The majority of the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprints of man substantially unnoticeable. The lack of topographic diversity, combined with the small size of the unit, severely limits the opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration because it locks outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

Coyote Mountains — Unit No. 2-202

This unit is in central Pima County, 40 miles southwest of Tucson. The Coyote Mountains are characterized by rugged peaks, massive rounded bluffs, sheer cliff faces. Within the 3,500-foot elevation change several vegetative communities representing the Lower and Upper Sonoran life zones are present. The unit is bounded by the Papago Indian Reservation and by state land.

A boundary change was made to exclude a vehicle way and range improvements. The modified unit is essentially natural because the man-made impacts present are not substantially noticeable.

The screening provided by the unit's rugged topography and chaparral vegetation combine to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. These topographic and vegetative characterics also create a great variety of outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

We propose that the portion of the unit that is in an essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Baboquivari Peak North Unit No. 2-203A

During the intensive inventory we determined that Unit 2-203 is actually two distinct parcels separated by approximately .4 miles of state land. The north parcel is hereafter referred to as Unit 2-203A. Baboquivari Peak itself is in the south parcel, which is unit 2-203B. Unit 2-203A is less than 5000 acres in size.

The unit is in central Pima County, 50 miles southwest of Tucson. This north part of the unit is comprised of the east side of the main mountain ridge. This main ridge runs in a semi-circle, with several draws converging in a bowl at the base of the ridge.

The vegetation consists of desert scrub types. Very sparse desert scrub caps the ridgeline and southern exposures.

The unit is bounded by the Papago Indian Reservation on the west state lands on the north and east. All but 250 acres of this is in a natural condition with the imprint of man substantially unnoticeable. The unnatural area consists of a series of badly-rutted jeep trails which appear to be part of mine exploration work; two reservoirs along a road; and about 1/2 mile of newly constructed access. It is the cumulative impact of the above imprints which make them significant.

The gentle aspect of the range, sparse vegetation, and the uniformity of terrain provide only marginal opportunities for solitude. The unit's small size, lack of physiographic integrity, and absence of unique features make opportunties for primitive and unconfined recreation less than outstanding.

We propose that the unit be eliminated from further wilderness consideration.

Baboquivari Peak South Unit No. 2-203B

During the intensive inventory we determined that Unit 2-203 is actually two distinct parcels separated by approximately .4 miles of state land. The north parcel is hereafter referred to as Unit 2-203A. Baboquivari Peak itself is in the south parcel, which is unit 2-203B.

This unit is in central Pima County, 50 miles southwest of Tucson. The sharp rise of Baboquivari Peak dominates the unit and is covered with dense growths of palo verde, saguaro, and chaparral plants at the lower elevations; and oak, mahogany, walnut, and pinyon at the moister, higher elevations.

The unit is bounded by the Papago Indian Reservation on the west, and a mixture of state and private lands elsewhere.

The entire unit is natural with the imprints of man virtually non-existent.

The opportunities for solitude are considered outstanding. Within the unit itself, in spite of its small size, the complexity of the range, the dense vegetation, and the multitude of rock outcrops all serve to both disperse recreational users and effectively hide them from others in the vicinity.

Opportunities for a primitive and unconfined recreation are considered outstanding, both in their variety and in their individual quality. This unit is internationally known for rock climbing and attracts climbers worldwide. The dramatic and scenic landscape provides outstanding subjects for nature photography.

We propose that the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Although this modified unit does not, meet the 5,000-acre size criterion, it was appropriate that the unit was recommended for further intensive inventory and wilderness study because of the strong public support and recognition it had received in the past.

Ives Peak Unit No. 2-204

This unit is 24 miles northwest of Wickenburg.

It contains a six-mile-long portion of the Black Mountains. Along the northern and eastern boundaries of the unit is a prominent ridgeline containing many canyons.

Several small isolated hills dot the landscape to the south and west of the main ridgeline. The south-central part of the unit is a bajada.

Vegetation within the unit varies with terrain features and aspect. The bajada supports a Joshua tree-creosote community while the higher ridge supports a desert grassland.

The unit is bounded on the north and east by private land. The southern boundary is drawn along the approved right-of-way application for a new road. The western boundary has been redrawn along natural terrain features in order to eliminate the effects of an extremely imposing view of the Anderson Mine outside the unit.

The unit is essentially natural because the several water developments, and mineral prospects, and vehicle ways are not substantially noticeable. This unit provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. The portions of the canyons which lead to the east and north of the unit are steep and rugged, providing screening from the sights and sounds of others within the unit. Outstanding opportunities for several types of primitive recreation also exist.

We propose that the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Tres Alamos Unit No. 2-205

This unit is 30 miles northwest of Wickenburg in the Black Mountains. Vegetation in the unit includes grasses, palo verde, saguaro, Joshua trees, and creosote. The unit is bounded by roads, and state and private lands.

The original southern boundary road turned out not to meet definition of a road changing the unit's boundary. Other changes were made to eliminate unnatural areas. The remainder of the unit is essentially natural, with the works of man substantially unnoticeable.

Opportunities for solitude are outstanding because of the complexity of topography in the Black Mountains. Opportunities also exist for several types of primitive and unconfined recreation, but these are not considered outstanding, because of the unit's small size and lack of recreation activity diversity.

We propose that the portion of the unit that is essentially natural undergo wilderness study.

Safford District

Mescal Mountains Unit No. 4-1

This unit is approximately fourteen miles south of Globe. The topography rises from the valley floors of the Gila River and Dripping Springs Valley to the main ridge of the Mescal Mountains. The vegetation includes riparian species in the rivers and creeks, desert shrubs and grasses at lower elevations and mountainous shrubs and pine forests at the higher elevations.

The unit is bounded by the San Carlos Indian Reservation and a state highway. Two roads, originating on the southern boundary, penetrate deep into the interior. One road reaches the core of the unit in the vicinity of upper Mescal Creek. In the western half of the unit another road extends to within a short distance of the Indian Reservation boundary on the north. Most of the unit is essentially natural in character. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the area of upper Mescal Creek, which contains several vehicle routes and some range improvements.

The roads and the areas in which the imprints of man's work is substantially noticeable divide the unit into three sub-units, 1A, 1B and 1C. These three sub-units are essentially in a natural condition. Sub-units 1A and 1B offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive unconfined types of recreation. The mountainous terrain, Gila River Canyon and drainages provide numerous opportunities to find isolation and to avoid contact with other people using the area. Outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive unconfined recreation were not found in sub-unit 1C. It is close to roads and Highway 77, it is small (4940 acres) and its shape limits the opportunity for wilderness recreation. We propose units 4-1A and 4-1B be studied further. We propose to drop unit 1C from further consideration.

Zapata Wash Unit No. 4-4

This unit is three miles north of Mammoth. The topography is gently sloping with numerous washes. The vegetation is predominantly desert shrub. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and state and private lands.

Most of the unit is essentially natural in character. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only on a small area that includes a dirt tank and access road.

The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. The sights and sounds of vehicle traffic on boundary roads are unavoidable over most of its area. The unit's small size severely limits opportunities for activities involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Black Rock Unit No. 4-8

This unit is fifteen miles south of Bylas. It includes rugged mountainous terrain. The vegetation varies from riparian to desert shrubs and grasslands to mountain shrubs. The unit is bounded by the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Forest Service lands and maintained roads.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, in the form of mining activities, is substantially noticeable only on a small area at its eastern edge.

The deep canyons and washes that characterize much of the unit's interior provide a complex topographic pattern capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Ashurst Unit No. 4-9

This unit is three miles south of Ft. Thomas. The terrain is flat, bare and in varying stages of erosion. The primary ground cover is creosote and snakeweed. The unit is bounded by state and private lands, and a maintained road.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only on a small area that includes dirt tanks and corrals.

The unit's attenuated shape, lack of topographic complexity and lack of vegetative screening combine to limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. While portions of the unit offer some degree of shelter, their area is highly limited.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Bear Springs Flat Unit No. 4-10/11

This unit is two miles west of Pima. The topography consists of a flat plain with numerous washes surrounded by a plateau. The vegetation is predominantly desert shrub. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and state and private lands.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition, despite the presence of scattered range improvements. The imprint of man's work, in the form of vegetative alterations, is substantially noticeable on a portion of its area, however.

The unit's lack of topographic complexity and lack of vegetative screening combine to limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. While portions of the unit provide some degree of shelter, their area is highly limited.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Diamond Bar — Unit No. 4-13

Unit 4-13 is in the Gila Mountains north of Ft. Thomas. The topography varies from wash-cut alluvial plains in the south to rugged mountains in the north. Numerous canyons are in the unit. The vegetation is desert and mountain shrub. The unit is bounded by the San Carlos Indian Reservation, state lands and a maintained road.

The unit is in essentially natural condition, despite the presence of scattered range improvements.

Despite the unit's attenuated shape, the rugged mountains and canyons that characterize a large portion of its interior provide a complex topographic pattern capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Many of the deeper canyons are almost completely isolated from surrounding areas.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Fishhooks — Unit No. 4-14

This unit is thirty miles northwest of Safford, in the Gila Mountains. The topography varies from gently sloping alluvial plains to steep mountainous terrain with numerous valleys. The vegetation varies from desert shrubs and grassland to mountain shrubs and pinyon-juniper forests. The unit is bounded by the San Carlos Indian Reservation and maintained roads.

A sizeable area in the unit is essentially natural in character. The imprint of man's work, largely in the form of numerous range improvements, is substantially noticeable in its southwestern portions, however.

The rugged mountains and valleys that characterize much of the unit's interior provide a complex topographic pattern capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Day Mine Unit No. 4-16

This unit is one mile northeast of Ft. Thomas. The terrain slopes gradually up from the Gila River Valley to the rugged crest of the Gila Mountains. The vegetation varies from desert shrubs and grasses at the lower elevations to mountain shrubs, pinyon pine and juniper at the higher elevations. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and private lands.

A sizeable area in the unit is essentially natural in character. The imprint of man's work, largely in the form of numerous range improvements and vehicle routes, is substantially noticeable in its southern and southeastern portions, however.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation exist throughout the unit. The cliffs along the southern boundary, the deep canyons throughout the unit, and the pinyon-juniper vegetation type of the upper Gila Mountains provide an extensive area where a person can be alone and avoid contact with other people. The broad variety of terrain and vegetation within the unit greatly enhances the opportunities for a number of primitive recreation activities.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Oliver Knoll Unit No. 4-17

This unit is in the Gila Mountains, ten miles north of Pima. The vegetation varies from desert shrubs and grasslands to mountainous shrubs, pinyon pine and juniper. The topography is steep and mountainous, cut by many canyons and intermittent streams. The unit is bounded by the San Carlos Indian Reservation, state lands and maintained roads.

Most of the unit is essentially natural in character. The imprint of man's work, in the form of range improvements and vehicle routes, is substantially noticeable only on a very small portion of its area.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation can be found throughout the unit. The deep canyons, cliffs, plateaus and rough terrain provide an extensive area where a person can be alone and avoid contact with other people. The broad variety of terrain and vegetation within the unit greatly enhances the opportunities for a number of primitive recreation activities.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Johnny Spring Unit No. 4-20

This unit is on the upper slopes of the Gila Mountains, ten miles northeast of Safford. The topography includes rugged mountains and steep canyons. Vegetation is predominantly mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper forests. The unit is bounded by the San Carlos Indian Reservation, state and private lands and a maintained road.

The unit is in essentially natural condition, despite the scattered presence of range improvements.

The extrememly rugged topography that characterizes much of the unit's interior provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Gila Box (George Hill, San Francisco, Turtle Mountain) Unit No. 4-22/23/24

Unit 4-22/23/24, Gila Box, includes three initial inventory units: 4-22, Turtle Mountain; 4-23, San Francisco; 4-24, George Hill. This unit is approximately twenty miles northeast of Safford. The topography consists of deep canyons along the Gila and San Francisco Rivers and rugged mountainous terrain. The vegetation varies from riparian species along the rivers and side canyons to desert shrubs and grasslands, mountainous shrubs, and pinyon-juniper forests at the higher elevations. The unit is bounded by Bonita Creek, maintained roads, and public and private lands.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable in only four areas of the interior. Two of these areas, in the southeastern part of the unit, include range improvements, roads and other routes, and a 115 kv. transmission line. A third area, in the northwest part of the unit, and the fourth area, in the unit's heart, both include roads and other routes and range improvements. The fourth area also divides the unit in two.

The two new units are numbered 4-22/23/24 A and 4-22/23/24 B. Both of the new units are in essentially natural condition and both offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The mountainous terrain, river canyons, and side canyons provide a variety of outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation as well as seclusion and isolation. We propose both new units for further wilderness study.

Thumb Butte Unit No. 4-30

This unit is twenty miles east of Safford. Its topography is varied, and includes flat lowlands which gradually rise to low hills with rocky outcroppings, and some mountainous terrain. The vegetation consists of desert shrubs and grasses. The unit is bounded by US Highway 666, other maintained roads, and state and private lands.

Most of the unit is essentially natural in character. The imprint of man's work, in the form of range improvements, mining activities and vehicle routes, is substantially noticeable on only small portions of its area.

The unit does not appear capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude. Its northern and northwestern portions are readily exposed to the sights and sounds of vehicle traffic on US Highway 666. While its southeastern portion offers some degree of shelter, its area is highly limited.

The unit's attenuated shape severely limits opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Though some recreational activities can and do occur, they are not of an outstanding nature.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Javelina Peak — Unit No. 4-48

This unit is sixteen miles north of Bowie. Its topography is highly varied, and includes flatlands, a "badlands" formation and portions of the Whitlock Mountains. The southern end of the unit includes an area of vegetated sand dunes. The vegetation is primarily desert shrubs and grasses. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and state and private lands.

Most of the unit is essentially natural in character. The imprint of man's work, in the form of vehicle routes, range improvements and a powerline, are substantially noticeable only on a small portion of its area.

The unit appears capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The highly varied terrain that characterizes much of its interior provides an extensive area where a person can be alone and avoid contact with other people. The broad variety of terrain and vegetation also greatly enhances the opportunities for a number of primitive recreation activities.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Little Franks — Unit No. 4-55

This unit is fourteen miles north of San Simon. It includes low rounded hills which branch off from the nearby Peloncillo Mountains. The vegetation consists of desert shrubs and grasses. The unit is bounded by state and private lands and maintained roads.

Most of the unit is essentially natural in character. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of range improvements and vehicle routes on a portion of its area.

The unit does not appear capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude. Its western portion, which is fairly level and lacks substantial vegetative screening, is readily exposed to the sights and sounds of vehicle traffic on boundary roads. While some small canyons in its eastern portion offer some degree of shelter, their area is highly limited.

The unit's relatively small size and attenuated shape combine to severely limit opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Although opportunities are available for a number of activities, none are considered to be outstanding.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Orange Butte Unit No. 4-59

This unit is about nine miles north of San Simon. It includes lowlands and foothills that branch off from the Peloncillo Mountains. The vegetation consists of desert shrubs and grasses. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and state and private lands.

The unit is natural in character, with the imprint of man's work practically non-existent. The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. The flat lowlands in its southern portion lack both vegetative and topographic relief. Although terrain in the north offers some shelter the sights and sounds of vehicle traffic on boundary roads are unavoidable over most of its area. The small size and irregular shape of the unit severely limit opportunities for activities involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Peloncillo Mountains (Doubtful Canyon) Unit No. 4-60

This unit is about twelve miles northeast of San Simon. It consists of a very rugged portion of the Peloncillo Mountains. Numerous canyons cut deeply into the mountains. The vegetation includes desert shrubs and grasses. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and state and private lands. Two roads bisect portions of the unit, and so those areas were dropped.

The unit is natural in character, with the imprints of human activity largely unnoticeable. These imprints include range improvements and vehicle routes we found to be "ways". A small, narrow area is impacted by the boundary road and we propose to drop it from further review.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude can be found throughout the unit. The mountains and canyons provide an extensive area where a person can be alone and avoid contact with other people.

Outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation can also be found in the unit. The rough, dissected terrain greatly enhances these opportunities.

We propose the majority of this unit be studied further.

Happy Camp Canyon (Government Peak Unit No. 4-65

This unit is in the Dos Cabezas Mountains, eight miles south of Bowie. The unit consists primarily of mountainous terrain cut by many drainages and canyons. The vegetation includes desert shrubs and grasslands at the lower elevations, and mountain shrubs, oaks and pinyon and juniper forests in the creek bottoms and at higher elevations. The unit is bounded primarily by private and state lands.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprints of man's work that do exist are substantially unnoticeable and generally include range improvements, old mining sites, and vehicle routes. Five areas located near the periphery of the unit were found to be unnatural, due to the presence of roads, vehicle routes, post mining activity, range improvements, and large gravel pits.

The unit provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. The rugged mountains, canyons and forests provide numerous opportunities for isolation. The unit also offers outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The topography, fauna, and flora make possible many recreational activities.

We recommend those portions of the unit in essentially natural condition be studied further.

Pothole Unit No. 4-74

This unit is located in the Gila Mountains, approximately ten miles north of Safford. It is mountainous. The vegetation includes mountain shrubs and pinyon-juniper with desert shrubs at the base of the mountain slopes. The unit is bounded largely by maintained roads. Two roads penetrate its interior.

The unit is essentially natural. The imprint of man's work is present in the form of vehicle routes, range improvements, and an old mineral exploration site. We judge these imprints to be substantially unnoticeable, however.

The unit is capable of providing outstanding opportunities for solitude. Its mountains, valleys, and washes afford excellent opportunities to find seclusion and isolation. The unit is capable of providing outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

We propose the entire unit for further wilderness study.

Linden Creek Unit No. 4-75

The unit is twelve miles southeast of Clifton. It includes gently rolling hills with numerous washes. The vegetation consists of mountain shrubs. The unit is contiguous with a USFS "further planning" RARE II unit along its eastern boundary. Elsewhere, it is bounded by state and private lands.

The unit is essentially natural, and free from the imprints of man's work.

Although some opportunities exist for both solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation, they are not of an outstanding nature. The odd, narrow shape of the unit and the lack of topographic and vegetative screening seriously restrict these activities.

We propose to drop the entire unit from further review.

Apache Box

Unit No. 4-76

This unit is seventeen miles north of Virden, New Mexico. It includes a very dramatic canyon and cliffs on Apache Box and Apache Creek, a perennial stream. The vegetation is riparian along the creek and mountain shrubs in the remainder of the unit. The unit is contiguous to a U.S. Forest Service "further planning" RARE II, unit along its northern boundary. Elsewhere, the unit is bounded by state and private lands.

The unit is essentially natural in character. The imprint of man's work, in the form of range improvements and a mine shaft, is substantially unnoticeable.

The deep canyon and riparian vegetation of the Apache Box and the mountainous terrain of the remainder of the unit offer many areas where one can find outstanding opportunities for solitude. The variety of topography and vegetation contributes to the outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Hoverrocker

Unit No. 4-77

This unit is approximately fifteen miles southeast of Clifton. Its terrain is mountainous, with numerous streams and canyons. The vegetation ranges from riparian to mountain shrub. The unit is contiguous to a U.S. Forest Service RARE II "further planning" unit, along its northern and eastern boundaries. Elsewhere, it is bounded by state and private lands.

The unit is essentially natural in character. The imprints of human activity, in the form of range improvements and an old cabin site, are substantially unnoticeable.

The unit can offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. Its mountainous terrain, streams, and canyons provide a variety of areas where one can find seclusion from others.

The unit can also offer outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The variety in topography and vegetation types contributes to these outstanding opportunities.

We propose that the entire unit be studied further.

Ketchum

Unit No. 4-78

This unit is off Highway 78 approximately ten miles east of Clifton. Its vegetation consists largely of desert shrub. The topography is flat. The unit is contiguous to a U.S. Forest Service RARE II "further planning" unit along its eastern boundary. Elsewhere, unit 4-78 is bounded by a state highway and private lands. The unit is essentially natural in character. There are no imprints of human activity within its boundaries.

Although the unit is contiguous with a RARE II unit, the unavoidable presence of Highway 78 eliminates any possibilities for solitude within its boundaries.

The presence of Highway 78, combined with the unit's extremely flat topography, significantly affect the unit's ability to offer outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation as well.

We propose to drop the entire unit from further review.

Holdout Unit No. 4-82

This unit is approximately 15 miles south of Bylas. The topography includes a stream and mountain slopes. The vegetation is primarily mountain shrubs. The unit is contiguous to a USFS RARE II proposed wilderness along its southern and western boundaries. Elsewhere, the unit is bounded by a maintained road and state land.

The unit is essentially natural in character. The only imprint of man's work is an improved spring.

Opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation are present but are less than outstanding. The narrow configuration of the unit restricts any opportunity to be alone. The unit does not offer a great variety of recreational activities nor an outstanding opportunity in any particular activity.

We propose to drop the entire unit from further review.

Steeple Rock Unit No. 4-83

This unit is in New Mexico, approximately ten miles northeast of Duncan, Arizona. The terrain slopes gradually from all directions upwards to Mt. Royal and Steeple Rock in the interior of the unit. The vegetation consists of mountain shrub. The unit is bounded by a maintained road and state and private lands.

The unit is essentially natural in character, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

The unit lacks outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive unconfined types of recreation. Opportunities for solitude may be found in the interior of the unit, around Mt. Royal and Steeple Rock. Nevertheless, because the terrain gradually slopes downhill away from these peaks, one could not avoid seeing other people nor avoid the impacts of mining activities in adjacent areas. Although the unit could provide opportunities for primitive types of recreation, all were judged to be less than outstanding.

We propose that the entire unit be dropped from further wilderness review.

Dead Mountains Northern Addition — Unit No. 5-1

This unit is on the eastern edge of the Deac Mountains, about fifteen miles northwest of Needles, California. It includes gently rolling hills cut by a number of deep washes. The vegetation consists largely of a thin cover of creosote, bur-sage and cholla. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a wilderness study area in the California Desert Conservation Area, on its western boundary. Elsewhere, the unit is bounded by a transmission line maintenance road and state and private lands.

The unit is in essentially natural condition, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous wilderness study area.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Dead Mountains Southern Addition — Unit No. 5-2

This unit is on the eastern edge of the Dead Mountains, about ten miles northwest of Needles, California. It includes a small portion of an extensive bajada that slopes eastward from the range. The vegetation consists largely of a thin cover of creosote, bur-sage and cholla. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a wilderness study area in the California Desert Conservation Area on its western boundary. Elsewhere, it is bounded by maintained roads.

The unit is in essentially natural condition, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous wilderness study area.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Chemehuevi Mountains Addition — Unit No. 5-3

This unit is at the northern end of the Chemehuevi Mountains, about ten miles southeast of Needles, California. Its terrain is rugged and comprised of a number of minor washes and intervening ridges. The vegetation consists of a sparse cover of creosote and bur-sage. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a wilderness study area in the California Desert Conservation Area on its southern and western boundaries. Elsewhere, it is bounded by a gas pipeline maintenance road and the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge.

The unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is virtually nonexistent within its boundaries.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous wilderness study area.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Chemehuevi/Needles Addition — Unit No. 5-4

This unit is on the eastern edge of the Chemehuevi Mountains, about fifteen miles southeast of Needles, California. It includes gently rolling hills dissected by a number of easterly-flowing washes. The vegetation consists largely of a thin cover of creosote, bur-sage and cholla; palo verde and ironwood grow in some of the washes. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a wilderness study area in the California Desert Conservation Area on its western and southern boundaries, and a unit of proposed wilderness within the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, on our unit's eastern and northern boundaries.

The unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is nonexistent within its boundaries.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of either the contiguous wilderness study area or the contiguous proposed wilderness unit.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Needles Northern Addition — Unit No. 5-5A

This unit is located eighteen miles north of Lake Havasu City. It includes a portion of a minor bajada sloping northward from the Mohave Mountains. The vegetation consists largely of a sparse cover of creosote, bur-sage and cholla. The unit is contiguous with a unit of proposed wilderness within the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge on its western and southern boundaries. Elsewhere, it is bounded by a transmission line maintenance road and Interstate Highway 40.

Most of the unit appears essentially natural despite the scattered presence of mining activity, highway drainage ditches and vehicle routes. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of three gravel pits in its northwest corner.

The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation even when considered with adjacent lands within the contiguous proposed wilderness unit.

We propose the unit be dropped from further consideration as wilderness.

Needles Eastern Addition — Unit No. 5-5B

This unit is located sixteen miles north of Lake Havasu City. It includes a small portion of the rugged Mohave Mountains. The vegetation consists largely of creosote, bur-sage and cholla; a few palo verde grow in the washes. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a unit of proposed wilderness within the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge on its western boundary. Elsewhere, the unit is bounded by private lands and a maintained road.

The unit is essentially natural. The imprint of man's work, in the form of one

vehicle route, is not substantially noticeable.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation only if it is considered an integral part of the contiguous proposed wilderness unit.

We propose the entire unit undergo further study.

Needles Southern Addition — Unit No. 5-5C

This unit is located fifteen miles north of Lake Havasu City. It includes steep-sided ridges and spires of a portion of the Mohave Mountains. The vegetation consists primarily of creosote, bur-sage and cholla. Palo verde and ironwood grow in the washes.

The unit covers a portion of Intensive Inventory Unit 5-5B. It is separated from the remainder of that unit by a maintained road. Elsewhere, it is contiguous with a unit of proposed wilderness within the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge on a portion of our unit's western boundary.

Most of the unit is essentially natural despite scattered vehicle routes, mining prospects and a water catchment. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of a radio communications site along its eastern edge.

The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined type of recreation even when considered with adjacent lands within the contiguous proposed wilderness unit.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further consideration as wilderness.

Buck Mountains — Unit No. 5-7A

This unit covers the eastern half of the Buck Mountains, about twenty miles northeast of Lake Havasu City. It includes an open, low-lying range of peaks and portions of an extensive bajada sloping to the north and east. The vegetative cover consists largely of creosote, brittlebush and cholla. Palo verde grows in the washes.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in a small area at its southwest corner, and consists of scattered mining evidence.

The unit's relatively simple terrain limits its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The interior range of peaks is open to the effects of human activity anywhere within the boundaries; the scattered system of drainages fails to provide any substantial shelter. Recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel are highly restricted in the area and terrain they could cover.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Mohave Wash

Unit No. 5-7C/5-48/2-52

This unit combines Intensive Inventory Units 5-7C, 5-48 and 2-52. It is located about fifteen miles southeast of Lake Havasu City.

The unit covers essentially all of the lower Mohave Wash drainage. Its terrain varies considerably, from the volcanic tableland around Black Mountain and Mohave Springs Mesa to the rugged, low-lying Bill Williams Mountains, the isolated spires of the Castaneda Hills, and the open area of an extensive south-sloping bajada. In addition to the main wash, several extensive side washes also dissect the area. The vegetative cover consists largely of creosote, brittlebush and ocotillo. Palo verde and smoketree grow in the washes.

The unit is bounded by maintained roads, state and private lands and the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge. Two maintained roads penetrate its interior, one from the north and one from the east.

The unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, although present in the form of grazing and mining activities, is scattered within this vast area to the point where it is not substantially noticeable.

The unit's immense size and diverse terrain combine to offer numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The volcanic tableland area, the Bill Williams Mountains and the Castaneda Hills are all capable of absorbing a considerable amount of human activity without notice. The large area, highly varied terrain and commanding views to surrounding areas also make it highly attractive for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

(No Name)

Unit No. 5-7D

This unit is located ten miles east of Lake Havasu City. It includes a small portion of an extensive bajada sloping southwest from the Mohave Mountains to the Colorado River. The vegetation consists largely of creosote, brittlebush and ocotillo. Palo verde and ironwood grow in the washes. The unit is bounded by state lands, a transmission line right-of-way, and maintained roads.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition, despite scattered vehicle tracks. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of some mining activity in its northwest corner, and gravel pits at its southern end.

The unit's relatively small size, attenuated shape and simple terrain combine to effectively limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Its flat, narrow interior offers no substantial shelter from the effects of human activity within the boundaries, and few opportunities for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

West Buck Mountains Unit No. 5-7F

This unit is located in the Buck Mountains, twenty miles northeast of Lake Havasu City. It includes an open, low-lying range of peaks and portions of an extensive bajada sloping to the north and northwest. The vegetative cover consists largely of creosote, brittlebush and cholla. Palo verde grows in the washes. The unit covers the western half of Intensive Inventory Unit 5-7A. It is separated from the remainder of that unit by a maintained road.

The unit is not in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, in the form of mining activities and vehicle routes, is substantially noticeable over most of its area.

The unit's relatively simple terrain limits its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The interior range of peaks is open to the effects of human activity anywhere within the boundaries. Only a few small canyons provide any substantial shelter. Recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel are highly restricted in the area and terrain they could cover.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration as it is not in essentially natural condition and lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

East Whipple Mountains Unit No. 5-9

This unit is at the eastern end of the Whipple Mountains, seven miles northwest of Parker Dam in San Bernardino County, California. Its terrain is extremely rugged, and comprised largely of a massive east-facing fault-block uplift with cliffs up to 500 feet high. The vegetation consists of a sparse cover of creosote, bur-sage and cholla. The unit is bounded by maintained roads, the Chemehuevi Indian Reservation, and Lake Havasu.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition, despite scattered mining activity and vehicle routes. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of a dump site near the unit's southern end.

The unit's marginal size and open terrain combine to effectively limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The fault-block uplift that comprises much of the interior is readily exposed to the effects of human activity anywhere within its boundaries. While opportunities for recreation activities such as hiking and rock climbing may be found on portions of the interior, they are severely restricted in such a confined area.

We propose to drop the unit from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Whipple Mountains Addition — Unit No. 5-10

This unit is at the eastern end of the Whipple Mountains, five miles northwest of Parker Dam in San Bernardino County, California. Its terrain is somewhat rugged, and dissected by several major washes. The vegetation consists largely of a sparse cover of creosote, bur-sage and cholla. Palo verde grows in the washes. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a wilderness study area in the California Desert Conservation Area on its western boundary. Elsewhere, it is bounded by maintained roads and private lands.

The unit is in essentially natural condition, despite the scattered presence of mining activity.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous wilderness study area.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

The Mesa — Unit No. 5-11

The unit is near the western end of the Buckskin Mountains, about fifteen miles northeast of Parker. It includes a broad flat volcanic mesa that rises abruptly on its northern and eastern edges. The vegetation consists largely of creosote, staghorn cholla, barrel cactus and palo verde. The unit is bounded largely by maintained roads; the route of the Central Arizona Project's Buckskin Mountain Tunnel forms an indefinite western boundary.

The unit is not in essentially natural condition. Much of its interior, including essentially all of the mesa area itself, is laced with a network of vehicle routes noticeable on essentially all accessible ridglines, significantly affecting the unit's natural character. It appears unlikely that the routes could be rehabilitated by either natural processes or by hand labor.

The unit appears capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The expansive surface area of the mesa includes enough relief and vegetative screening to absorb a considerable amount of human activity without notice. The unit's varied terrain appears attractive for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel as well.

We propose the unit for elimination from further wilderness consideration because it lacks naturalness.

Gibraltar Mountain — Unit No. 5-12

This unit is at the extreme western end of the Buckskin Mountains, about ten miles northeast of Parker. It includes a rugged mass of volcanic rock dissected by a complex system of deep, sandy washes. The vegetation consists largely of creosote, staghorn cholla, barrel cactus and palo verde. The unit is bounded by maintained roads, state and private lands, and areas under long-term recreation lease. Three maintained roads penetrate the unit from its western edge.

Despite the presence of scattered vehicle routes and mining operations, the eastern portion of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The unit's western portion, heavily impacted by vehicle trucks, mining operations and other surface disturbances, was eliminated from further wilderness consideration during the initial wilderness inventory.

The labyrinth of deep, sandy washes that characterizes much of the unit's interior provides a complex topographic pattern capable of offering numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Although relatively small in size, the unit could absorb a considerable amount of human activity with little or no trace. The washes also appear highly attractive for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Planet Peak — Unit No. 5-13

This unit is in the Buckskin Mountains, about twenty miles east of Parker. It includes a compact mass of peaks and ridges, dominated by Planet Peak (elevation 3,141 feet). The vegetation consists largely of a sparse cover of creosote, staghorn cholla, barrel cactus and palo verde. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and the route of the Central Arizona Project Canal.

Despite scattered mining activity, most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of a few recently-active mining operations along its edges.

The compact, rugged mountain mass appears capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The unit's complex terrain can absorb a considerable amount of human activity without notice, while its elevation in relation to surrounding areas leaves it suitably removed from most outside influences. The terrain also provides a suitable challenge for hiking and mountaineering activities.

We propose that the portion of the unit which is in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Cactus Plain — Unit No. 5-14A

This unit covers the western half of the Cactus Plain, about fifteen miles southeast of Parker. It is characterized by an immense, open area of stabilized sand dunes. The vegetation consists of a fairly sparse cover of galleta grass, creosote, bur-sage and small cacti.

The unit includes most of Unit 5-14. It is separated from the remainder of that unit by a maintained fence line road. Elsewhere, it is bounded by maintained roads, the route of the Central Arizona Project Canal and a railroad.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of mining activities on a relatively small area in the unit's southeastern corner, and an area affected by vehicle tracks along its northern edge.

Although the unit lacks significant topographic variation and vegetative screening, it appears capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude by virtue of its large area. Its essentially untouched interior could disperse a substantial amount of human activity without notice. The broad, flat interior holds little attraction for recreation activities, involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

(No Name) Unit No. 5-14B

This unit covers a small section of the Cactus Plain, about twenty miles southeast of Parker. Its topography consists almost entirely of stabilized and partially-stabilized sand dunes. The vegetation consists of a dense cover of galleta grass, creosote, saguaro, ocotillo, bur-sage and small cacti.

The unit includes the eastern end of Unit 5-14. It is separated from the remainder of that unit by a maintained fence line road. Elsewhere, the unit is bounded by a maintained road and the route of the Central Arizona Project Canal.

The unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is virtually nonexistent.

The unit's marginal size severely limits its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Although the complex dune system and dense vegetative cover provide good screening, the presence of human activity would still be readily felt anywhere within the limited area of its interior. While it appears attractive for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel, they would be restricted in such a small area.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Swansea Unit No. 5-15A

This unit is located about twenty-five miles northeast of Parker. It includes a short segment of the Bill Williams River and adjacent portions of the Buckskin Mountains and Rawhide Mountains. The terrain is highly varied, consisting of a river canyon flanked by rugged, complex mountain masses and open areas of volcanic tableland. The vegetation generally consists of a dense cover of creosote, jumping cholla, beavertail cactus, brittlebush and ocotillo. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and state and private lands.

Most of the unit appears to be in essentially natural condition, despite the presence of scattered mining activities on portions of its interior. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of a large area of mining-caused surface disturbance at the units western end. There are a few mining operations along the unit's edges.

The unit can offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Bill Williams River Canyon, with its steep walls and winding course offers considerable shelter from human activity within the area. The river may also afford opportunities for water-based primitive recreation activities. The adjacent mountains and tablelands include an extensive area of diverse terrain that also affords considerable shelter from human activity. This area is attractive for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Clara Peak Unit No. 5-15B

This unit is in the Buckskin Mountains, about thirty miles east of Parker. With the exception of Clara Peak, a rugged sandstone monolith, the unit consists of a narrow range of low, gently-rolling hills. The vegetation is largely a thin cover of creosote. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and state lands.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, in the form of mining activities, is noticeable only in certain places along its southeastern edge, and in a small portion of the unit's interior.

Despite the imposing Clara Peak itself, the unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The hills that compose most of the interior are too open to provide substantial shelter from human activity within the boundaries. Their small size and simple terrain severely restricts opportunities for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel as well.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

East Cactus Plain Unit No. 5-17

This unit covers a sizeable portion of the eastern end of the Cactus Plain, about twenty miles southeast of Parker. The unit is characterized by a large area of stabilized and partially-stabilized sand dunes. The vegetation consists of a dense cover of galleta grass, creosote, saguaro, ocotillo, bur-sage and small cacti. The unit is bounded by maintained roads and the route of the Central Arizona Project Canal.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only on a small area greatly affected by vehicle tracks along its northern edge.

Despite its relatively small size, the unit appears capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The complex dune system and dense vegetative cover provide good screening, and may cover an area large enough to provide some shelter from human activity within the unit. The dunes also make the area attractive to recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Big Maria Mountains Northern Addition Unit No. 5-18

This unit is on the southeastern edge of the Riverside Mountains, thirty miles north of Blythe, California. It includes a small portion of an extensive bajada that slopes eastward from the range. The vegetation consists largely of a thin cover of creosote and bur-sage. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a wilderness study area in the California Desert Conservation Area on its northern and western boundaries. Elsewhere, the unit is bounded by transmission line maintenance roads and private lands.

The unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, in the form of one vehicle route, is not substantially noticeable.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous wilderness study area.

We propose the entire unit undergo wilderness study.

Big Maria Mountains Southern Addition — Unit No. 5-19

This unit is at the extreme southeastern end of the Big Maria Mountains, twelve miles northeast of Blythe, California. Its terrain is rugged, and dissected by several deep washes. The vegetation consists largely of a thin cover of creosote and bursage. Palo verde and ironwood grow in the washes. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a wilderness study area in the California Desert Conservation Area on its western boundary. Elsewhere, it is bounded by maintained roads, private lands and the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. A portion of its northern end cut off by a vehicle route was eliminated from further wilderness consideration during the initial wilderness inventory. The imprint of man's work on the remainder of its area is substantially noticeable only in the form of communications sites on a small area near its western edge and a quarry site at its southern end.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous wilderness study area.

We propose those portions of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

La Posa Plain — Unit No. 5-20A

This unit covers a sizeable portion of the lower La Posa Plain, about ten miles southeast of Parker. It is characterized by generally flat and open areas of stabilized sand dunes. The vegetation is largely confined to wash areas.

The unit includes the northern half of Intensive Inventory Unit 5-20. It is separated from the remainder of that unit by a maintained road. Elsewhere, it is bounded by the Colorado River Indian Reservation and maintained roads.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, in the form of mining activities, is noticeable only on a small area in its extreme southwestern corner.

The unit's relatively small size, lack of topographic complexity and lack of vegetative screening combine to limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. No place within the unit appears suitably sheltered from the impacts of human activity within the boundaries. Recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel are largely limited to short trips that are very similar in what they offer, due to a sameness in terrain, vegetation and vistas to outside areas.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

South La Posa Plain Unit No. 5-20B

This unit covers a sizeable portion of the lower La Posa Plain, about four miles northwest of Quartzsite. It is characterized by generally flat and open areas of stabilized sand dunes intermingled with desert pavement. The vegetation is largely confined to wash areas.

The unit includes the southern half of Intensive Inventory Unit 5-20. It is separated from the remainder of that unit by a maintained road. Elsewhere, it is bounded by the Colorado River Indian Reservation and maintained roads.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition, despite the scattered presence of vehicle routes in its interior. The imprint of man's work, in the form of mining activity and vehicle tracks, is substantially noticeable only at certain places along its edges.

The unit's relatively small size, lack of topographic complexity and lack of vegetative screening combine to limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. While wash systems along its western and southern edges offer some degree of shelter and opportunities for foot or horseback travel, their area is highly restricted.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

(No Name) Unit No. 5-21

This unit is in the Colorado River Valley, about 35 miles northeast of Yuma. It includes an extensive area of desert pavement dissected by numerous washes. The vegetation is largely confined to the wash areas. The unit is bounded by the Yuma Proving Ground and maintained roads.

The unit is not in essentially natural condition, as it is penetrated by a number of vehicle routes. Most of these routes cross the desert pavement surface and are highly noticeable, even though they presently receive little use. It appears unlikely that they could be rehabilitated by either natural processes or by hand labor.

The unit's relatively small size, lack of topographic complexity and lack of vegetative screening combine to limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The washes provide some shelter, but are generally too restricted to accomodate any significant amount of human activity. A few recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel may also occur in the washes, but they too are highly limited in what they offer.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Trigo Mountains Unit No. 5-23A/B

This unit combines units 5-23A and 5-23B. It is located about 15 miles north of Yuma.

The unit includes a sizeable portion of the Trigo Mountains, as well as a portion of the large bajada that slopes westward from the range. The unit's mountain area is characterized by sawtooth ridges and steep-sided canyons. Vegetation consists largely of saguaro, ocotillo, beavertail and barrel cactus, palo verde and ironwood. The unit is contiguous with three units of proposed wilderness within the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, on portions of the unit's western boundary. Elsewhere, the unit is bounded by portions of the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge not under wilderness proposal, the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, maintained roads and the Yuma Proving Ground.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, largely in the form of mining activities, is substantially noticeable only in certain places along the unit's edges. Although portions of the interior have been substantially affected by mining activities, it appears likely that they could be returned to an essentially natural state with the use of hand labor. The unit's northern end, greatly affected by vehicle routes, gravel pits and mining operations, was eliminated from further wilderness consideration during the initial wilderness inventory.

By virture of its large area and exceptionally rugged terrain, the unit can offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The complex terrain affords ample shelter from the sights and sounds of people within the unit. The variety of landforms and vegetation also make the unit particularly attractive for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Kofa Unit 2 Addition Unit No. 5-28

This unit is located on the La Posa Plain, about 12 miles southeast of Quartzsite. It includes a portion of an extensive bajada sloping westward from the Livingston Hills. The vegetation consists largely of creosote, bur-sage and galleta grass, with palo verde and ironwood in the washes. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a unit of proposed wilderness within the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge on its eastern boundary. Elsewhere, it is bounded by maintained roads.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, in the form of a gas pipeline cathodic protection station, is substantially noticeable only on a small area of land at its southwest corner.

The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation even when considered with adjacent lands in the contiguous proposed wilderness unit.

We propose the unit be dropped from further consideration and not undergo Wilderness study.

Kofa Unit 3 Northern Addition — Unit No. 5-30

This unit is located on the La Posa Plain, about 13 miles southeast of Quartzsite. It includes a portion of an extensive bajada sloping westward from the Kofa Mountains. The vegetation consists largely of saguaro and mixed desert shrub, with ironwood, palo verde and smoketree in the washes. The unit is contiguous with a unit of proposed wilderness within the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge on its eastern boundary. Elsewhere, it is bounded by maintained roads.

A large portion of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, largely in the form of vehicle routes, is substantially noticeable only on the northern one-third of its area.

The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation even when considered with adjacent lands in the contiguous proposed wilderness unit.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Kofa Unit 3 Southern Addition — Unit No. 5-31

This unit is located on the La Posa Plain, about 13 miles southeast of Quartzsite. It includes the extreme northern end of the Castle Dome Mountains and portions of extensive bajadas sloping westward from the Kofa and Castle Dome ranges. Vegetation is generally confined to the washes, and consists mainly of ironwood and palo verde. The unit is contiguous with a unit of proposed wilderness within the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge on portions of its eastern and southern boundaries. Elsewhere, it is bounded by portions of the wildlife refuge not under wilderness proposal and maintained roads.

The eastern portion of the unit is in essentially natural condition, despite the presence of a few vehicle routes and a water catchment. The cumulative impacts of vehicle routes and areas heavily impacted by vehicle tracks on the rest of the unit is substantially noticeable, however.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous proposed Kofa Wilderness unit.

We propose that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Kofa Unit 4 Northern Addition — Unit No. 5-33

This unit is at the northwest end of the Castle Dome Mountains, about 25 miles south of Quartzsite. It includes a small section of the steep, rugged mountain range and an adjacent portion of the extensive bajada that slopes northwesterly from the range. The vegetation is largely confined to the washes, and consists of creosote, saguaro, ocotillo, paloverde and ironwood. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a unit of proposed wilderness within the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge on its eastern and southern boundaries. Elsewhere, it is bounded by maintained roads.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, in the form of a gas pipeline cathodic protection station and vehicle tracks, is noticeable only on a small area of land at its northern end.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous proposed wilderness unit.

We propose that that portion of the unit in essentially natural condition undergo wilderness study.

Kofa Unit 4 Southern Addition — Unit No. 5-34

The unit is located on the Castle Dome Plain, about 30 miles northeast of Yuma. It includes a portion of an extensive bajada sloping southwesterly from the Castle Dome Mountains. The vegetation consists largely of creosote, ocotillo, saguaro and bur-sage. The unit is contiguous with a unit of proposed wilderness within the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge on a portion of its eastern boundary. Elsewhere, it is bounded by portions of the wildlife refuge not under wilderness proposal, the Yuma Proving Ground and maintained roads.

The unit is in essentially natural condition. A few vehicle routes are present, but their impact is not substantially noticeable.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous proposed wilderness unit.

We propose the unit undergo wilderness study.

Little Picacho Peak Addition — Unit No. 5-35

This unit is on the southeast edge of the Chocolate Mountains in Imperial County, California. It includes a series of rugged peaks breaking east toward the Colorado River. The vegetation consists of a thin cover of creosote, mixed desert shrub, annual grasses and galleta grass. Although less than 5,000 acres in size, the unit is contiguous with a wilderness study area in the California Desert Conservation Area along its western and southern boundaries. Elswhere, it is bounded by a maintained road and the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge.

With the exception of a few isolated areas along its eastern edge, the unit is in essentially natural condition. Those areas in which the imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable include cabin sites, a dump and vehicle tracks.

The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation only if it is considered as an integral part of the contiguous wilderness study area.

Most of the unit is proposed for wilderness study. We propose that those portions on which the imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable be eliminated from further wilderness consideration.

(No Name)

Unit No. 5-36

This unit is at the extreme southeastern end of the Chocolate Mountains in Imperial County, California. It includes a series of rugged, low-lying hills adjacent to the Colorado River. Most vegetation is immediately along the river. The unit is bounded largely by a combination of maintained roads and the Colorado River.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, in the form of quarry sites, is noticeable only at its southern end.

The unit's marginal size and general lack of topographic complexity effectively limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Most of the peaks and ridges of the interior range of hills are open to the effects of human activity anywhere within the unit. The range's small size also limits most foot travel to short trips that are very similar in what they offer, due to a sameness in terrain, vegetative cover and vistas to outside areas.

We propose this unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

(No Name)

Unit No. 5-37

This unit lies along the Colorado River about 20 miles northeast of Yuma. It includes a series of rugged, low-lying hills at the edge of an extensive bajada sloping westward from the Castle Dome Mountains. Most vegetation is immediately along the river. The unit is bounded by the Yuma Proving Ground, the Colorado River, maintained roads, and areas under long-term recreation lease.

The unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work, in the form of transmission lines, is noticeable only near the developments that border its northern and southern ends.

The unit lacks the combination of size and topographic complexity needed to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The narrow, linear interior range of hills leaves most slopes and ridges readily exposed to the effects of human activity from the Colorado River to the west, or the extensive bajada areas to the east. Foot travel is limited to short trips that are similar in what they offer, due to a sameness in the terrain, vegetative cover and vistas to outside areas.

We propose that the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Laguna Mountains

Unit No. 5-38

This unit is in the western half of the Laguna Mountains, a small desert range approximately 10 miles northeast of Yuma. The unit consists almost entirely of low, gently-rolling hills with a thin cover of annual grasses. It is bounded by the Yuma Proving Ground, private land, and maintained roads.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition, despite the presence of some scattered ways and vehicle tracks. The imprint of man's work in the form of rifle range facilities, a quarry, and a system of levees for an adjacent canal, is substantially noticeable only at a few places along the unit's edges.

The unit lacks the combination of size and topographic complexity needed to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Its gently rolling slopes and ridges are exposed to the effects of human activity anywhere within the boundaries. Opportunities for recreation activities involving foot or horseback travel are also limited. Most trips would be very similar in what they offer in terrain, vegetation, and vistas to outside areas.

We propose to drop the unit from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Northern Gila Mountains Unit No. 5-39

This unit is at the extreme northern end of the Gila Mountains, approximately 15 miles east of Yuma. It includes a narrow, rugged range of mountains that rises over 1500 feet above surrounding areas. The vegetation consists of a thin cover of creosote, mixed desert shrub, annual grasses and galleta grass. The unit is bounded by maintained roads, a railroad, and state and private lands.

The unit is in essentially natural condition, despite scattered mining activities and other surface disturbances. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of communications sites on a small area at the southern end, and mining operations on a small area at the northern end.

The unit's linear configuration and relatively simple terrain combine to severely limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Much of the range consists of open slopes and ridges, exposed to the effects of human activity within the unit's boundaries. While its interior drainages offer some degree of shelter and opportunities for foot or horseback travel, their area is highly restricted.

We propose to drop the unit from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Gila Mountains Unit No. 5-40

This unit is in the Gila Mountains, approximately 20 miles southeast of Yuma. It includes a small section of the mountain range and an adjacent portion of the extensive bajada that slopes northeasterly from the range. Vegetation consists largely of creosote and mixed desert shrub. The unit is bounded by maintained roads, the Wellton Mohawk Canal, state and private lands, and the Luke-Williams Air Force Range.

The unit represents only a narrow section of an extensive mountain range and bajada system. By itself, it is not nearly of sufficient size to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of

recreation. The mountainous area is small, and most of its slopes and ridges are directly exposed to the effects of human activity from the unit's northern edge. While there are some opportunities for foot travel they are largely limited to only a few short interior drainages.

We propose to drop the unit from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Northern Mohawk Mountain — Unit No. 5-42

This unit is at the extreme northern end of the Mohawk Mountains, about 50 miles east of Yuma. It includes a narrow, rugged mountain ridge that rises over 1500 feet above surrounding areas. The vegetation consists largely of a thin cover of creosote and mixed desert shrub. The unit is bounded by maintained roads, and state and private lands.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition, despite scattered mining activity. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of two borrow pits along its southern edge and a sandpit along its eastern edge.

The unit's size and lack of topographic complexity severely limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The interior consists entirely of one steep, narrow ridge. Consequently, most of its area is open to the effects of human activity from all sides of the unit. While opportunities for hiking and rock climbing may exist over portions of this ridge, they are severely limited in such a confined area.

We propose to drop the unit from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Butler Pass — Unit No. 5-47/2-73

This unit combines units 5-47 and 2-73. It is located about 25 miles southeast of Parker.

The unit includes a low divide extending south from the Buckskin Mountains to the Bouse Hills, as well as portions of the eastern edge of the Cactus Plain and the northwestern end of Butler Valley. The unit's terrain varies considerably, and includes low rolling hills, extensive gently-sloping bajadas and an area of stabilized sand dunes. The vegetation consists primarily of creosote, with galleta grass, brittlebush and ocotillo also present. The unit is bounded by maintained roads, state lands and the route of the Central Arizona Project canal.

Most of the unit is in essentially natural condition. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable only in the form of mining activities in the range of hills along its northeastern edge and an extensive area of vehicle tracks in the northeastern corner of Butler Valley.

Although the unit appears to cover a large area of varied terrain, it actually represents little more than a cross-section of the different terrain types. None of the interior areas, therefore, appears capable of offering outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

The unit's eastern half represents a narrow stretch of roadless area with little topographic or vegetative screening. Human activity within this area would be impossible to avoid. Wash systems in the unit's western half may offer some shelter, as well as opportunities for foot or horseback travel. The area of the washes is limited, however.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Plomosa Mountains — Unit No. 5-49

This unit is located about 6 miles northeast of Quartzsite. Its extensive area includes the northern end of the Plomosa Mountains and a sizeable portion of the lower La Posa Plain. The mountains are basically a single ridge formation encompassing the eastern one-third of the unit, while the remainder consists of an extensive west-sloping bajada and flat, open area of stabilized sand dunes. The vegetation is largely confined to wash areas.

Most of the unit is not in essentially natural condition. Mining activities, with their associated vehicle routes, are substantially noticeable over the entire Plomosa Mountains portion of the unit. In addition, vehicle routes, tank tracks and other forms of off-road vehicle disturbance adversely affect large portions of the La Posa Plain area. Only a small portion of the plain appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature.

That portion of the unit in essentially natural condition is characterized by a relatively small size, and a lack of topographic complexity and vegetative screening. These features combine to effectively limit its ability to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Most of its area is open to the impacts of human activity. While wash systems offer some degree of shelter and opportunities for foot or horseback travel, their area is highly restricted.

We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration, as it lacks outstanding opporutunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

☆ U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980 685-401/2386

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page 12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

U.S.MAIL

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

U.S.MAIL

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES

A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page 12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

U.S.MAIL

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

U.S.MAIL

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page 12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does tnis unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

U.S.MAIL

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page 12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

U.S.MAIL

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

U.S.MAIL

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____

Your name:_____ Inventory Unit #_____-_____
Your address:_____
_____

WORKSHEET: PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

Please use a separate worksheet for each inventory unit. We hope this worksheet will be helpful as you address the criteria used to evaluate each unit.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see page12 for the definition of road)
Does this unit have any roads? YES NO (circle one)
If yes, please describe them and their location:

II. WILDERNESS VALUES
A. Naturalness
Does the unit generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

B. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
Does this unit have these values? YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

C. Supplemental Features
Does this unit have ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value?
YES NO (circle one)

Explain:

Mailing Instructions

You can use this sheet to mail in your comments to the BLM. After you write your comments on the other side, fold this page on the line, write in the address of the district office responsible for the inventory unit you are commenting on, and mail. We have already paid the postage.

For units beginning with the number 1, send comments to the Arizona Strip District Office
2, send to the Phoenix District Office
4, send to the Safford District Office
5, send to the Yuma District Office

The addresses for these offices are listed on page 1 of this report.

Thank you for your participation. You are helping make land management decisions that will affect many future generations of Americans.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Return if not delivered in 10 days
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

Wilderness Inventory
Bureau of Land Management

_____

_____

_____